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FARMERS PROPOSE FULL COOPERATIVE MARKETING PLAN

Elimination of Middlemen in Handling Cereal Crops Is to Be Object Sought by American Farm Bureau Federation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Plans have practically been completed for launching in the United States the greatest cooperative marketing scheme ever undertaken in any country. It has for its aim nothing less than giving the growers of grain complete control of their produce till it is sold and disposed of in the domestic and foreign markets.

The plan, which had its origin in the revolt against present marketing conditions, the operations of speculators on the grain exchanges, the rake-off of the middlemen, the glutting and depression through untimely movement of grain to central markets, and the requirements for speedy liquidation at harvest time, was initiated by the American Farm Bureau Federation, which, through its Committee of Seventeen, has investigated cooperative methods of marketing in use in the United States and in Canada, and has formulated a national plan for grain selling which in time is intended to include the entire grain crop of the country. Eighteen states have already accepted the general outline of the plan formulated by the Committee of Seventeen.

Direct Action Proposed

Leading representatives of agriculture in Congress, who in the last session proposed all sorts of plans for stabilizing the market and getting rid of speculative practices which hold on the grain exchanges, are enthusiastic over the plan framed by the Committee of Seventeen, and believe that if carried out it will meet the conditions which they have been trying to remedy through federal regulations.

E. F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota, one of the members of the Committee of Seventeen, is absolutely convinced that the plan is feasible and that it will result, within three years, in the farmers of the country securing complete control of the grain they produce.

"The farmers of the country," said Senator Ladd, "must of necessity break away from the present marketing system. They have no control of it. The plan that the Committee of Seventeen has worked out is destined to change the entire marketing system. I am willing to go on record with the prediction that in 1921 the farmers of the United States will market directly 30 per cent of the grain they produce, and in three years it is more than likely that they will market more than 90 per cent of it directly. The farmers have come to realize that there is something radically wrong with a system where for every bushel of grain actually sold in a bona fide transaction, 99 bushels are sold on paper."

Basis Already Formed

The plan of the Committee of Seventeen does not contemplate revolutionary changes. It starts out by using existing machinery, particularly the farmers' elevator companies, which are now doing business on a cooperative basis in a great many of the states. The pivot of the scheme, however, is a national sales agency, a body which is to act as a commission house for all the cooperative elevators, to be formed by the farmers themselves and with a board of directors subject to their control.

The structure, proposed by the Committee of Seventeen, contemplates three basic factors, namely, the grain grower, the farmers local cooperative elevator or grain growers association, and a central sales agency to be the clearing house for all the cooperative units. It will be seen that the program contemplates the elimination of the middlemen, the commission houses, and provides for the handling of all grain by bodies subject to the control of farmers who join the national sales agency.

Details of Sales Plan

Under the plan the farmer is given two alternatives in the matter of selling his grain. He may either sell direct, in which case he receives the market price for his grain, or the grain may be pooled, sold at the best time and to the best advantage, the farmer to receive the average pooling price, less the cost of handling. Pools may cover any period of time up to a year.

The grain, whether in the local elevator or in the hands of the sales agency, is always covered by warehouse receipts, which can be discounted at the banks, so that the grower may always get a certain percentage, 50 to 75 per cent, of the value of the grain shipped. The board of directors of the sales agency is to be elected by the local units, that is, by representatives of the local cooperative units working on the basis of congressional districts. Delegates from each district will elect the board of directors of the sales agency in a national meeting.

Committee's Summary

The Committee of Seventeen sums up the advantages of the plan as follows:

"1. It does not scrap the existing system of farmers' cooperative elevators, but makes them an integral part of the grain-marketing plan.

"2. It will not be necessary to secure contracts covering a large part of the grain of the United States before the sales association can begin to operate.

"3. Grain can be handled at first with almost no change in present methods. While the greatest results will not come until later, when a large portion of the grain is under the direction of the national sales agency, the immediate benefits will be great. Farmers will be on the inside of the grain marketing system, instead of on the outside. They will be able to make their influence felt at once in minimizing and finally eliminating the unfair practices which work so greatly to their disadvantage. By directing grain movement over the shortest and cheapest routes, a tremendous saving in freight and other handling charges can be made.

"4. A way is provided for the development of grain pooling as rapidly as this is found to be desirable, without staking the success of the movement on a rigid pooling plan without other alternatives.

"5. Financial difficulties are guarded against by the provisions for a strongly financed, farmer-owned finance corporation.

"6. The success of the plan is not dependent on special or class legislation."

The possibility that the sales agency may conflict with the Sherman Act is discounted by Senator Ladd and other members of the Committee of Seventeen, for the reason that it will be a non-profit, non-capital-stock organization. All money received from the sale of grain will be returned to the growers through the local elevator company, or through the grain growers' association. Every such company or association will be required to be on a strictly cooperative basis. Each stockholder can have one vote and can have only a limited amount of stock.

ALLIES DECIDE ON CUSTOMS PENALTY

Arrangement of Fiscal Frontier in Rhineland by the Council of Ambassadors Regarded as Instrument of Moral Pressure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday) — More than a month after the decision to establish a customs cordon between occupied and unoccupied Germany, this punitive measure will be applied. The Council of Ambassadors in Paris, after several postponements, has at last adopted a report relative to the organization of a fiscal frontier.

Obviously Germany has been encouraged to doubt the unity and resolution of the Allies. There were, however, material difficulties, and the British Ambassador could not do otherwise than insist on a practical scheme being presented. The principal dispute concerned the exact frontier. The interallied commission at Coblenz rejected the Rhine as a boundary, because economic entities would be divided. The British suggestion that customs houses should always be within the occupied zone is accepted.

Details Remain to Be Settled

Many details, however, remain to be settled. The commission will occupy itself with the selection of sites of customs offices. Military authorities are given a voice in the determination of the location. A new supervisory commission has been formed at Coblenz. About 150 German customs officers will be selected. They will work under control of the allied inspectors. French, English and Belgian officers will also be placed at points along the line. A force of river police is organized.

It is understood that the collection of dues will begin immediately in the French and Belgian zones. What is the object of this cordon? "Pertinax," writing in the "Echo de Paris," answers the question by drawing careful distinctions. France has promised not to profit by the instrument placed in her hands to pursue a policy of annexation of Rhineland, or even of the institution of autonomy in that territory. But he believes that the chief value of the sanction is moral. It will be idle and foolish to attempt to exploit and seize anything in Rhineland. The sums possible to obtain are negligible, and France would in doing this set the population against her.

"Pertinax" Approves

This is precisely what she does not wish. The conception of "Pertinax," representing influential diplomatic opinion, is that the present measure is good because it makes Germany fear a real and durable detachment of occupied territory. Rhineland customs should then be organized, not to obtain the greatest possible receipts, but to create a distinct economic system, different from the system on the other side of the Rhine.

If this is the French object, how does it differ from the policy repudiated at London? "Pertinax" answers that it differs because the use to be made of this possibility of making Germany fear for her unity is not regarded as an end in itself, but only as a means of obtaining payment. There is, besides, this moral weapon always: the possibility of the Ruhr being seized as a material guarantee.

UNITED STATES TO STAND BY ALLIES

Germany Expected to Acknowledge Moral Responsibility for War Results and to Pay According to Her Ability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —While it has been made clear by the Department of State that the United States has no official connection with the Government of Germany, and that there is at present no German government with which the United States can deal directly until peace is declared, the department has means of keeping informed regarding conditions in Germany and of learning what Germany wants it to know. This is accomplished chiefly through the offices of Ellis Loring Dresel, the American commissioner in Berlin.

The American policy of demanding that Germany meet her just obligations incurred by the war, it is authoritatively stated, was not due to any influence exerted by René Viviani since his arrival in the United States, but had been thoroughly fixed by this government before he arrived.

The German Government learned about it after it had put out proposals to find out where the American Government stood and if it could depend upon it for moral support in its efforts to get the reparations demands reduced. The Secretary of State did not reply directly to the German Government, but he sent a note to Mr. Dresel setting forth clearly the position of the United States, which was that this country, having fought through the war, had no intention of doing anything to aid Germany in escaping from the payment of her just obligations.

Germany's Moral Responsibility

The only support offered by this government was an expression of sympathy with the desire of Germany so to reconstruct her productive machinery that she might not only be able to pay the reparations, but that she might create wealth for herself. Underlying that, however, was the well defined intimation that Germany must acknowledge her moral responsibility for the results of the war, and must pay according to her abilities.

The information that had been conveyed to this government through conversation held between Dr. Simon, the German Foreign Minister, and Mr. Dresel, was to the effect that the allied demands were impossible of fulfillment and that Germany hoped that the United States would give her sympathetic support in this connection. Mr. Hughes has evidently let it be known that no such attitude could be expected from this government. One of the several proposals which, it is understood, Germany made, was that Germany should take over as large a proportion of the debt of the Allies to the United States as this government believed that Germany could liquidate.

Allied Debt to United States

The State Department, however, is known to be opposed to entering into any agreement which would confuse what Germany owes to the Allies and what the Allies owe to the United States. In the last administration, Secretary Houston, in discussing the payment of the allied debt to the United States, made it clear that this government was willing to give the Allies time to arrive at a position where they could devise a refunding scheme, but that this had no bearing on and no connection with the payment of reparations by Germany. They were two separate and distinct questions.

The discussion of the foreign debts at the last Cabinet meeting also brought out the fact that the Administration intends to deal directly with the Allies in regard to their obligations to the United States, and that German financing has nothing to do with it.

It has been proposed that the peace resolution, which is to be pressed for passage in the Senate soon after Congress convenes in special session, should include a clause containing the positive declaration that the United States stands by the Allies and will continue to demand that Germany meet her obligations incurred by the war.

Harding-Knox Conference

Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, conferred at length with President Harding on Saturday regarding the peace resolution which is to put an end to the state of war technically still existing between the United States and Germany. President Harding has frequently expressed his desire for a speedy termination of everything that pertains to a continuance of the war, in order that the burdens imposed by such a condition might be lightened and that the way might be cleared for the resumption of normal activities.

Senator Knox and Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican leader of the Senate, are in accord on the peace resolution, and it is not believed that with the support of the President, the opposition can prevent its adoption.

NEWS SUMMARY

The policy of the United States regarding German reparation payments has been outlined to Ellis Loring Dresel, American commissioner in Berlin, in reply to proposals made by Germany to the American Government. It is announced that there can be no direct communication with the German Government until peace has been declared.

Reports of the progress of Mr. Viviani's mission to the United States are taken to be the immediate cause of a visit to the White House by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania. It is understood that the visit had to do with the Knox resolution declaring peace with Germany, and it is anticipated that this measure will be revived early in the coming session of Congress.

The unfortunate financial condition of the American diplomatic service has been brought to the fore again by the plight in which the new Ambassador to the Court of St. James finds himself. An embassy has been provided by the gift to the government of the London house of J. Pierpont Morgan, but Colonel Harvey now discovers that he is going to need help in furnishing it. It is understood that the Congress is likely to take up again the task of reorganizing the diplomatic service.

Allegations of crimes and violations of the election laws by government agents in the recent Cuban elections call for an inquiry by the United States to determine whether the elections were fair and whether the persons declared elected were really chosen, according to a statement issued in Washington by Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, a defeated presidential candidate.

The plan for a national sales agency to dispose of all cereals without the intervention of middlemen has been completed by the committee of seventeen of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and nearly 20 state organizations are reported to have signified their intention to give it their full support.

The strike in the Chicago stockyards has been settled under the mediation of Judge Alschuler, and the men are to return to work this morning.

Coal men in Chicago are charged with conspiracy, boycotting, and blacklisting in indictments returned on Saturday against officers of the Retail Coal Bureau, the Retail Coal Merchants Association, and certain private detectives. The indictments allege a conspiracy to commit acts injurious to trade and to fix prices of coal so as to eliminate competition by independent dealers.

The important and unexpectedly extensive British Cabinet changes, involving six by-elections and the appointment of Lord Edmund Talbot to succeed Field-Marshal Viscount French as Viceroy of Ireland, have been made under the shadow of the greatest industrial crisis which Britain has ever faced. Lord Edmund Talbot sat in Parliament as member for Chichester, and was chief Tory whip. His seat, which he secured as a Coalition Unionist with a majority of 7786, will now be vacant. In prewar days he warmly resented the violence of Ulster Protestantism, and his appointment as a Roman Catholic Viceroy makes for conciliation rather than for the widening of the tragic breach. Altogether the changes probably strengthen the government.

It now appears that the British public will not uphold the claim of the miners to resist the decontrol of the coal industry, while the railwaymen and the transport workers, who meet this week, are not expected to give their support to a sympathetic strike. Public opinion favors putting coal back to an economic basis and resisting the miners' demand that the rich districts shall support districts that cannot pay high wages.

Sir Robert Horne calls the efforts of the miners an attempt to impose a spurious "form of nationalization, which would kill all incentive in the industry." Steps are being taken to meet emergencies. Calls are being responded to everywhere for volunteers to man the mine pumps. Train services have been reduced, and the supply of coal to industries and for domestic use considerably limited.

The Council of Ambassadors in Paris has at last adopted the report relative to the organization of a fiscal frontier between occupied and unoccupied Germany. The principal dispute was over the question of the exact frontier. The British suggestion that the customs houses should always be in the occupied zone was accepted. German customs officers will work under the control of allied inspectors. It is felt in Paris that the measure is a good one, as it will make Germany fear a real and durable detachment of occupied territory.

The Council of Ambassadors may be asked to proclaim, at the instance of the little entente, that all members of the Hapsburg family are excluded from occupying thrones. It is believed, however, that the former King Charles is still negotiating with the Hungarian Regent, Admiral Horthy, and the Premier to "safeguard his rights for the future," whatever that may mean.

News from Berlin includes the statement that the proposal of the Geneva Red Cross Conference to appoint a special commission to investigate the violations of the Geneva convention during the war has caused gratification in the capital. Germany also desires to appeal for help to the United States in the delicate matter of fixing the reparations sums.

NEW IRISH VICEROY TO ORDER ELECTION

One of Lord Edmund Talbot's First Duties Will Be to Summon Parliaments — Important Changes in British Cabinet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Under the shadow of what may well be the greatest industrial crisis this country has ever faced, the government unexpectedly announced last night several important Cabinet changes, involving six by-elections.

Lord Edmund Talbot, uncle of the Duke of Norfolk, will succeed Field-Marshal Viscount French as first Viceroy of Ireland under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920. According to this act, there must be the new appointment of a Lord-Lieutenant, whose great function will be to summon the two parliaments of Southern and Northern Ireland, respectively. As the elections will be in May, the new holder of this office takes up his duties about the 1st of that month, and will then order the issue of the writs for elections. Under the act no one shall be disqualified for holding this office on account of his religious belief, and Lord Edmund, who is the leading lay Roman Catholic in the United Kingdom, will be the first Roman Catholic to become Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

New Chancellor Named

As foreshadowed in The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Robert S. Horne becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he is followed by Stanley Baldwin, Joint Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who becomes president of the Board of Trade.

Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works, becomes Minister of Health in place of Dr. Christopher Addison, who will now be Minister Without Portfolio.

Capt. F. E. Guest is to be Secretary of State for Air.

Viscount Peel, Undersecretary for War, is to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, while the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres will leave the latter office to take Sir Alfred Mond's place as First Commissioner of Works.

F. G. Kellaway, head of the Department of Oversea Trade, becomes Postmaster-General in place of Albert H. Illingworth, who is retiring.

Charles A. McCurdy and Col. Leslie Wilson become Joint Parliamentary Secretaries to the Treasury.

Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame is to be director of the Overseas Trade Department.

Lieutenant-Commander E. Hilton Young is to be Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir William Mitchell-Thomson is to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert A. Sanders is to be the Undersecretary for War.

Lieut.-Col. G. F. Stanley is to be Financial Secretary to the War Office.

Lieut.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery is to be Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty.

Commander B. M. Eyres Monsell is to be Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

Maj. E. F. L. Wood is to be Undersecretary for the Colonies.

James Fitzalan Hope is to be Chairman of Committees.

John Gilmour is to be Junior Lord of the Treasury.

Col. George Gibbs is to be Treasurer of the Household.

By-Elections Involved

The by-elections resulting from the new appointments are Lord Edmund Talbot's seat at Sussex (Chichester), where he, as Coalition Unionist, secured a majority of 7786; Captain Guest's seat at Dorset (east), where he, as Coalition Liberal, secured a majority of 7623; Mr. Baldwin's seat at Worcester (Bewdley), where he was returned as Coalition Unionist unopposed; Mr. Kellaway's seat at Bedford, where he secured a majority of 6537 as Coalition Liberal; Commander Eyres Monsell's seat at Worcester (Evesham), where he was returned as Coalition Unionist with a majority of 6909; Colonel Gilmour's seat at Glasgow (Pollock), where he was returned unopposed as Coalition Unionist.

Significance of Changes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday) — The changes in the government are more extensive than the prophets anticipated. Austen Chamberlain's successor as Chancellor of the Exchequer is the Scottish lawyer, Sir Robert Horne, and the latter is succeeded at the Board of Trade by a shrewd business man, who was leader of a great firm of iron masters, Stanley Baldwin.

But the surprise of the appointments is the replacing of Viscount French as viceroy of Ireland by Lord Edmund Talbot, chief Tory Whip, and representative of one of the great Roman Catholic families of England, the Howards. He warmly resented in prewar days the violence of Ulster Protestantism, to which his own party was attached, and on the whole, the appointment of the first Roman Catholic viceroy is one that makes for conciliation rather than a widening of the tragic breach which still exists between Great Britain and Ireland.

His colleagues, the Liberal Chief Whip in the Coalition, Capt. Frederick Guest, becomes Secretary for Air, thus marking the separation of this office from the War Office, where Captain Guest's cousin, Winston Churchill, until recently combined in his own person the Ministries of War and Air. The importance thus bestowed on air gives great pleasure to the influential group of members interested in aviation, who have pressed assiduously for a separate minstry.

Altogether the changes strengthen the government. The Tory majority has long been impatient with Mr. Illingworth and Dr. Addison, those two Liberal henchmen of Lloyd George. One change that has not been made represents a success for Lloyd George in persuading Sir Gordon Hewart, Attorney-General and Liberal, to remain in the government. It was well understood that Sir Gordon desired to succeed the Earl of Reading as Lord Chief Justice, and his claim to this judicial eminence was incontestable. Mr. Lloyd George consulted Sir Edward Carson, who, although not in the government, wields great influence, and he strongly advised that Sir Gordon should be appointed. But Mr. Lloyd George pleaded with Sir Gordon to stay for the present in the government, to which his brilliant gifts make him a tower of strength.

FORMER VICEROY LEAVES INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Baron Chelmsford, who sails from Bombay today for England after giving up his appointment as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has received the honor of a viscounty from the King.

The Earl of Reading lands at Bombay today from the steamship Kaiser-i-Hind.

The Earl of Cromer, who accompanied the Duke of Connaught to India, becomes Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—According to an agreement which has just gone into force, ocean freight rate increases of from 200 to 300 per cent have been imposed on merchandise consigned to various Atlantic ports in France, Holland and Germany.

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SPECIAL CALL FOR PARLIAMENT OWING TO THE COAL CRISIS

Both Houses to Be in Readiness for Any Situation That May Arise — British Statesman Attacks Action of the Miners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—This week is expected to be the determining one in the miners' strike, as the miners, railwaymen and transport workers meet on Wednesday to consider the results of the deliberations of the transport workers and railwaymen as to the desirability of joint action in support of the miners.

An important pronouncement was made in an interview by Sir Robert Horne yesterday on behalf of the government. The stoppage in the coal fields is an attempt to intimidate the government into the granting of a subsidy to the coal trade and to impose upon it a spurious form of nationalization "which would kill all incentive in the industry." This was how Sir Robert summed up his argument of the case. While making no attempt to justify the wages the coal owners are offering, he showed that Frank Hodges, the miners' secretary, in an article to The Times, on Wednesday, has pointed out that "the owners have not the means in their possession to prevent drastic reductions in the badly hit districts," and Mr. Hodges' proposal for remedying the situation is not that the owners should offer higher wages, but that the government should come to the assistance of the industry with a subsidy.

The policy of the Miners Federation, Sir Robert said, is to insist on a national wage without regard to the districts, and they reject district settlements. This policy involves a national pooling arrangement by which poor districts, which cannot afford to pay the wages offered by the more lucrative fields, shall be subsidized out of the profits of the more successful companies. This plan, Sir Robert said, would be a direct incentive to lack of enterprise on the part of the owner receiving a subsidy and would result in a slackening of the efforts of the men who paid it. The most successful collieries, he said, owe their prosperity not to any remarkable natural advantages, but entirely to the energy and enterprise of those who manage these concerns.

Bad Effects on Trade

After deploring the disastrous effects of the strike on trade at this time, Sir Robert said that any community which gave way to the menace would be always in peril, and declared that volunteers must be found to man the pumps, and, if necessary, protection would be furnished for these volunteers.

"One thing is certain," Sir Robert concluded, "we must be prepared for every event, while still not without belief that reason will prevail and that those who have embarked upon this line of action will have the courage to withdraw from it when they realize the consequences in which it involves not only themselves but all the other citizens of the country."

The possibility of the railwaymen and transport workers joining forces with the miners is receiving the serious consideration of the government, and steps are being taken to meet as far as possible all emergencies. Under their constitution, the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen possesses the power to call a strike without recourse to the ballot, whereas, in the case of the Transport Workers Federation, such drastic action cannot be decided until after a vote of the members has been taken and a two-thirds majority obtained.

Keeping Water From Mines

Meantime every effort is being made in the districts to keep the mines from being flooded, and the latest reports received by the Mining Association show that a considerable measure of success is being achieved.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that only in a very few instances has there been a complete failure to keep the pumps working, and in almost all these cases it will prove impossible to restore the pit to working order again. This, it was stated, is mainly due to the nature of the ground in which the pits are situated, where, owing to the water, the galleries and shafts will, in the majority of instances, prove to have caved in. Calls are being made throughout the country for volunteers to man the pumps, to which there has been a notable response. Meanwhile managers and clerks are filling the emergency to the best of their ability.

As a means of conserving coal supplies, passenger train services will be reduced, generally speaking, from 20 to 25 per cent, as from Wednesday next. Colliers' trains have already been withdrawn, as no longer required, and it is learned that by Monday many other unimportant services will also be reduced. The London coal committee has decided, as a further measure of economy, to recommend that for the present private house deliveries should not exceed 5 cwt. per week, where the stock is less than 10 days' supply, and no delivery where stocks exceed 10 days' supply. For industrial purposes no

supplies will be given, where stocks in hand exceed one week's supplies, but hospitals and bakeries will be kept supplied with normal requirements as long as possible.

Parliament Summoned

Two leading London gas companies, in reply to inquiries, state that they have ample stocks for some weeks, "indeed quite sufficient for as long as any strike may reasonably be expected to last, and the public need not fear that our supply will in any way fall below its customary efficiency."

Owing to the fact that the House of Lords stands adjourned to a period which "will not expire within five days," it has been necessary, following the proclamation of the emergency to issue a further proclamation summoning both Houses of Parliament to meet on Monday in readiness to deal with any situation that may arise out of the present crisis. A small committee of mine owners is holding itself in session at the Mining Association's headquarters in readiness to continue negotiations if the miners express any wish in that direction, but there is little hope felt in official circles of any appeal being made.

It was expressed to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor as a considered opinion that the present situation has to be faced as a political issue and that the wages question is merely an excuse, for in all cases it was stated that good and sufficient reasons can be given for wage reductions. Even in the case of South Wales, where such drastic cuts have been proposed, it was pointed out that the reason for the apparently exceptional drop is wholly due to the fact that South Wales relies to a great extent upon her export trade, which has been in the main lost owing to the excessive price of export coal, accompanied by the recent strike, when all export was stopped and America was enabled to enter into long contracts with continental importers.

Danger Thought Overstated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—At the moment when ministerial changes are announced, the country is on the verge of an industrial struggle which official spokesmen, anxious to arouse public opinion, declare may be of greater menace than has assailed the nation since the outbreak of war in August, 1914.

The emphasis laid by the government on the danger of the triple alliance acting seems to the average citizen to be overdone, as there is apparently little heart in the fight the miners have put up, and the railway men and transport workers are not likely to give their support to bring the activity of the community to a standstill. The community will certainly rise solidly against the miners' claim to resist decontrol of the coal industry. Public opinion is steadfast in favor of putting coal back on an economic basis and resisting the miners' demand that the rich districts should support the districts which cannot pay high wages.

BUSINESS DEMANDS A FREER HAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Protest against government interference in business was voiced by speakers who addressed the third congress of the American Lumber Manufacturers Association held here recently. They pointed out that unless business is permitted to operate with fewer restrictions it will come to a standstill.

Among the speakers were Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury; George Wilder Cartwright, former Senator from California, and Patrick H. Kelley, Representative from Michigan. Mr. Kelley recommended that transportation taxes put on for war time should immediately be taken off. "That will be one of the first things Congress will do," he said. "Repeal the transportation taxes, freight and passenger, and I am going to say to you that in my judgment there won't be any new kinds of taxes imposed in place of any we take off."

"The fathers of this country did not create a democracy," Mr. Shaw said. "They created a republic. No one until the last few years ever so much as heard of a democracy."

Mr. Shaw said that the country needs more investing. "Unless you encourage the man to make more money," he said, and so invest it that it will make money and keep it in industry, then you have got to go down the line and teach them to save some as a patriotic reason.

"Go out and tell your men what would happen if you had to pay out all the profits of the business to wages; ask them who would now be putting the money up, the buildings and factories. They will understand those things if you will start to teach them. I want to say to you the time has come when we must do this teaching. The time has come when we must set our face absolutely against government in business. We must still foster our industries looking out for foreign trade."

Publicity Campaign

CHICAGO, Illinois—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association, at its convention here, appropriated $200,000 to be used in a national advertising campaign, which it was announced, would "acquaint the public with the truth about lumber prices."

IMPORTED FOODS UNSALABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—A law making it compulsory for any merchant in Idaho offering for sale meat, eggs or butter from any foreign country other than Canada, to display a sign reading, "This store sells imported meats, poultry, eggs and butter," was passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

PACIFIC EDUCATION CONFERENCE PLANS

United States Government Has Extended Invitation to All Countries Bordering on Pacific, Except Mexico and Siberia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the exception of Mexico and Siberia, all the countries bordering the Pacific Ocean have been invited by the State Department to attend the first Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, to be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, August 11 to 21. Countries in which the United States has no diplomatic representative have been asked through the embassies or legations representing those countries in Washington, including the invitations to Canada, Cochin-China, the British Asiatic colonies and the Dutch East Indies.

The letter sent to the American diplomatic representatives in Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Japan, China and Siam, declared that "while the congress will not be under the auspices and patronage of the United States, this government will be glad to learn that the government to which you are accredited will regard the congress of sufficient interest and importance to warrant its participation therein by expert delegates."

The letter instructs them to issue the invitation to the various governments on behalf of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The program, according to this letter, will include but will not be entirely confined to the following subjects:

"A presentation of educational conditions, in each country.

"A presentation and discussion of the possibilities and the needs of education in the several countries, viewed from the standpoint of their civilization, their form of government, their productive activity, and natural resources.

"A discussion of the forms of organization of school and other educational agencies to meet these conditions and minister to these needs.

"A discussion of support of education, including sources and methods of taxation."

Invitations also have been sent by the Pan-Pacific Union to universities and boards of education in Australia, the Orient and Central America and South America, and it is stated to be the desire to have delegates actually engaged in elementary, secondary, higher and professional and technical educational work, or persons competent to speak of such work. At the request of the Pan-Pacific Union, P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, will act as director of the congress.

Pan-Pacific Union

Its Purpose Is to Further the Interests of Pacific Nations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The question has often been asked: "What is the Pan-Pacific Union?" Probably those best qualified to answer this question are the people of Hawaii, and their reply would be something like this: "It is an organization directed by men of every nation about the Pacific for the purpose of bringing the lands and peoples of the great ocean into close and more friendly relationship."

The beginning of the Pan-Pacific Union was a gathering of delegates from different Pacific countries called to meet in Hawaii a dozen years ago by the then governor, Walter F. Frear. And at about the same time the Bureau of American Republics was being organized into the Pan-American Union at Washington, District of Columbia.

At the first Pan-Pacific Conference at Honolulu the formation of a kindred organization for Pacific countries was discussed and approved. Immediately after the conference a Hands-Around-the-Pacific Club was organized at Honolulu. Upon the return of the Australian delegate, Percy Hunter, to Sydney, a similar club was organized there. Later both the Australian and New Zealand governments officially got behind a movement to organize these clubs throughout Australasia, these to be affiliated with the central organization at Honolulu.

Building Up the Union

Then began the period of the building up of the Pan-Pacific Union. Bearing official credentials from the Governor of Hawaii, Alexander Hume Ford, now secretary of the union, made a circuit of the Pacific, founding branches of the work in Australia and the Orient, including the Philippines.

As the years passed, not only the premiers of Australia and New Zealand, but also the heads of other Pacific governments began to take an interest in the work of the Pan-Pacific Union. Franklin K. Lane, then Secretary of the Interior, was sent by President Wilson to visit Hawaii in 1917, when the Pan-Pacific Union was formally organized and received its charter from the territory of Hawaii as an international organization. On the day that Gov. Charles J. McCarthy was inaugurated he became the first president of the real Pan-Pacific Union, with Secretary Lane as vice-president and President Wilson elected as honorary president.

Several thousand men and women, representing all the Pacific races, took part in the inaugural, and presented Secretary Lane with flags of every Pacific country, to be taken to the President of the United States with the request that he serve as the first honorary president of the union. Secretary Lane presented these flags to President Wilson at a Cabinet meeting at Washington, and Mr. Wilson accepted the honorary presidency, and has ever since been a stanch friend and supporter of the union.

Other heads of Pacific governments not only accepted honorary presidencies of the Union, but gave pledges of their own cooperation and that of their countries. When the Legislature of Hawaii appropriated $10,000 for the calling of the Pan-Pacific Commercial and Educational Conference, of which the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference was a section, a rider was attached that the money would be available only when three other Pacific countries had made appropriations for the same purpose. The premiers of Australia and New Zealand immediately cabled that their governments were making appropriations for the Pan-Pacific Union, while at Washington Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Stephen G. Porter of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, pledged that the United States would also make its appropriation, which it did for the amount asked, $9000.

Later on, when the president of the Republic of China accepted an honorary presidency, he sent his personal check for $1000 as evidence of China's intention to cooperate. One after another, the succeeding prime ministers of Canada have accepted office with the union and have given their moral support. Prime Minister Hara of Japan recently accepted an honorary presidency for his country, and at Tokyo the Pan-Pacific Association numbers hundreds of members, including nearly all the members of the House of Peers and of the Diet. Prince I Tokugawa, the second man in the empire, is president of the Japan association.

Growth of Movement

In China the movement has grown with startling rapidity. The Shanghai Pan-Pacific Association has thousands of members and has launched a good roads campaign that is sweeping over China.

At Washington, District of Columbia, the Pan-American Union has acted as the "big brother" of the Pan-Pacific Union, giving it office room in the handsome structure built by Andrew Carnegie as its home, and aiding the union in obtaining appropriations, the two organizations coming side by side in the consular appropriation bills.

Honolulu having been selected by the delegates from the Pacific countries on account of its central position as the headquarters of the union, the officers and directors serve with the premiers and other heads of the different countries of the Pacific. Every year the union approaches nearer to its position as the official body of the governments of the Pacific, but it is the desire of the premiers and presidents of Pacific lands that the conferences be called semi-officially at first and gradually pave the way for the governments of the Pacific officially to take over the union.

Aims and Objects

As to the entire aims and objects of the union, these are explained in the following excerpt from the charter:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.

2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaux of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interest of all visitors.

3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of interracial cooperation.

4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to cooperate in local affairs, to raise products and to create home manufactured goods.

5. To own real estate, and to erect buildings needed for housing exhibits, provided and maintained by the respective local committees.

6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum and Art Gallery.

7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.

Pan-Pacific Exposition

8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands or illustrating great Pacific industries.

9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and clearing house of information concerning the lands, commerce, peoples and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in the commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.

10. To obtain the cooperation and support of federal and state governments, chambers of commerce, city governments and of individuals.

11. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

In bringing all races and peoples of the Pacific together in harmony and cooperation, the union is conducting a series of conferences of the leading men of Pacific nations in science, education, commerce, art, literature, law and welfare work. These leaders meet each other at the ocean's crossroads, learn to work together, and return to their homes with an acquaintance that extends entirely around the Pacific. They act as leaders, each in his native land, and at the next conference bring back assurances of increased desire for cooperation and coordination. Thus the nations begin to have common causes of interest to work out, and the binding together progresses.

LOSS OF REVENUE BY THE HAWAIIANS

Postponement by Senate Committee of Action on Rehabilitation Bill Said to Deprive Territory of Large Returns

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Formal agreement by the United States Senate Committee on Territories to take no action at the present session of Congress on the Hawaiian Rehabilitation Bill, designed to place the Hawaiian people back on the land, means that the sugar cane lands of Kekaha, Waimanalo, Honomu and Pilhonua, at present under lease to sugar companies, will have to be homesteaded this year, thereby resulting in the loss to the territory of not only the lands, but revenues totaling millions of dollars which would be forthcoming were these lands released for periods of 16 years, as provided for by the rehabilitation measure.

The Hawaiian Rehabilitation Bill, provides that large areas of lands not now devoted to the growing of sugar cane be distributed among Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians, and that a Hawaiian homes commission be established financially to aid those taking up the lands. Supporters of the measure have pointed out that the Hawaiian race is on the decline, and that too many Hawaiians who should be following agriculture are moving to the towns and cities and crowding into tenements and other undesirable places.

Another provision of the bill is that the highly cultivated cane lands now under lease be released to the plantations or sugar companies upon the expiration of existing leases, and that a portion of the revenues from the leases be used to finance the rehabilitation project.

Had the bill passed Congress, the lands of Kekaha, Waimanalo, Honomu and Pilhonua, would have been released. But as action on the measure has been deferred, as the leases on all four expire this year, and as petitions for homesteading have already been filed, there is nothing for the government to do but homestead.

Upon the expiration of the Kekaha and Waimanalo leases last year, each was renewed for one year. In the case of Kekaha, the agreement on the release was that the government receive 5 per cent of the outturn of sugar. This has already resulted in an income to the territory of $87,000 instead of the $4000 a year under the former lease simple. This is but one illustration of the enormous amount of revenues the territory stands to lose through the homesteading of the four areas, government officials say.

Before the Senate Committee on Territories recently, Delegate Jonah K. Kalanianaole stated that for the Kekaha tract, including the mill site, private interests had offered $5,000,000 as the purchase price, or $400,000 a year as rental for the same property. It is estimated that under a release, the territory could get a result of $50,000 a year for the Waimanalo lands alone, which area is far smaller than that of Kekaha.

ACTION TO SET ASIDE RAILROAD SALE FAILS

DENVER, Colorado—Ancillary action brought by stockholders to set aside the sale of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to the Western Pacific Railroad Company was dismissed on Saturday by Judge Lewis in the Federal District Court. Permission, however, was granted James L. Beers, representing stockholders, to bring an amended complaint on the part of officials of affiliated roads to defraud the stockholders. The amended complaint will be filed against the Equitable Trust Company of New York. The sale of the road for $5,000,000 was confirmed last Monday.

INQUIRY ON IRELAND CALLED AN INTRUSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The report of the "American Commission on the state of Ireland" has wounded the tolerant Englishman who expects such matters to be left to the Ambassador and regards it as an intrusion. But the wound is not very deep, and there is no sensation. Government policy in Ireland is so generally criticized here that nothing is to be gained by private inquiries on the part of foreigners.

Ireland requires a far longer and deeper study than any commission from America, however distinguished, can bring to bear on a problem of this nature. The commission is regarded as an unfortunate intrusion of well-meaning busybodies, whose importance there is no disposition to magnify.

HAPSBURG ATTEMPT PRACTICALLY ENDED

Former Emperor's Adventure in Hungary Regarded as Futile, Largely Owing to Military Threats of the Small States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Apparently the adventures of former Emperor Charles in Hungary is practically at an end. A careful examination of the news, much of it clearly from doubtful sources, results in the belief that the former monarch is negotiating with the Regent, Admiral Horthy, and the Premier, Count Paul Teleky, for the framing of a proclamation safeguarding his rights for the future. When this has been settled, he will probably go, though it will not be easy to traverse the various countries without incidents.

On Friday, the ministers of the little entente at Budapest sent a collective communication to the Hungarian Government. They laid down emphatically the resolution of the neighboring states to oppose with arms the restoration of the Hapsburgs. They are to ask the Council of Ambassadors to specify that all members of the Hapsburg family are excluded from the throne.

Everything was ready instantly to cut Hungary from Austria and to occupy the town of Budapest. In face of these preparations, to proceed with the adventure would have been unjustified.

CONSPIRACY TO FIX COAL PRICE ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Indictments charging four coal dealers of Chicago with a conspiracy to fix coal prices were returned by the March grand jury on Saturday, together with recommendations made that the state parole system be amended. The indictments charge the leaders and representatives of a detective agency with "having committed acts injurious to the public and the trade and of conspiring to fix and control prices of coal."

Attacking the parole law, the jury said: "The abuse of the parole law, wherein well known criminal characters are given their liberty to the danger of the public, is a situation that is critical and calls for immediate modification of the law or a change in its administration."

CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday) — At the international Red Cross conference in Geneva, a Canadian delegate, Mr. Bennett, proposed a special commission to investigate violations of the Geneva convention during the war. Although the president stated that the revisionary committee purposed investigations, the Canadian proposal, supported by the Italian, Australian and German delegates, was carried. The decision caused much gratification here and it is confidently hoped that the way is paved for future international cooperation.

RUMORS CONTRADICTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday) — The visit of Dr. Simons, the Foreign Minister to Dresel a fortnight ago, followed by a semi-official exchange of notes on the reparations problem created wild rumors of the United States' coming to aid Germany; but these were promptly denied by the press on government inspiration. A strong desire exists at present in certain parts of the population of Germany to appeal for help to the United States in the delicate matter of fixing the sum for reparations and the official announcement to the contrary stopped immediately the improvement in the stock exchange market yesterday.

EMBASSY HOUSING PROBLEM PRESSING

Congress Will Be Asked to Provide Furnishings for Home of Ambassador to Great Britain —Question to Be Reopened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For the first time, when Colonel George Harvey goes to London, an American Ambassador to Great Britain will have a house provided for his own use by the government. This has been made possible by the gift of J. P. Morgan of the house occupied by his father, J. P. Morgan, at Princess Gate, Hyde Park. The next question is, who is to provide furnishings for this house, an item of considerable expense.

The State Department is obtaining information of the amount required to repair and furnish the house, and Congress will then be asked to appropriate this amount. Until this is done, Colonel Harvey will find temporary quarters in London.

This again opens up the entire subject of providing adequate and suitable accommodations for American diplomatic representatives in foreign countries. Practically all countries sending ambassadors or ministers to the United States furnish them with appropriate homes, well equipped, and with a sufficient allowance to enable them to entertain and fittingly represent their country. The United States has dealt with its diplomatic representatives far less liberally. A suspicion of their becoming imbued with anti-republican ideals if they lived in accordance with their stations has possessed some congressmen, and the State Department has labored in vain to get proper allowances for the men it has sent to do difficult and delicate work of the highest order abroad.

Bills were introduced in the last Congress looking to a complete reorganization of the entire foreign service. Robert Lansing, before he resigned as Secretary of State, went on record by declaring the necessity of such a reorganization. Bainbridge Colby soon discovered the need after he became head of the State Department, but Congress finished its session without taking any action on the bills that had been introduced for this purpose.

While better pay and suitable housing for men in the diplomatic service are urged as a part of the reform of the United States foreign service, there are other important changes that will be brought up at the next Congress. The present stress of commercial activity will be used as an argument for enlarging the powers of the State Department so that it may deal with economic as well as political situations abroad. In the bill proposed by John Jacob Rogers, Representative from Massachusetts, in the last Congress, men in the foreign service, whether diplomatic or consular, would be graded, and could be used when and where it was decided they could be of the greatest use. Men in the diplomatic service might be used for consular work or consuls for diplomatic service, according to their availability.

At present it is said that the Department of Commerce and the Department of State are overlapping in their work, and that entire supervision of and responsibility for work in foreign fields should be centered in one department.

WOMAN'S PARTY BILL TO BE INTRODUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The women who have started a campaign for the elimination of legal disabilities because of sex have enlisted the services of Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, and Republican whip, who will introduce at the special session of Congress the bill recently drawn up by the Woman's Party for the purpose of removing the three discriminations against women over which the Congress has control.

The preamble of the bill reads: "Whereas the people of the United States have adopted an amendment to the Constitution enfranchising women, it is just that other discriminations against women should be removed."

The three points covered by the bill are: (1) The citizenship of married women, making citizenship dependent upon a woman's will and intention and not upon her husband's nationality; (2) inequalities in the government service, concerning which many facts have been brought to light by Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, Civil Service Commissioner, and through the efforts of the Women's Trade Union League; and (3), discriminations in the Code of the District of Columbia, involving guardianship, inheritance and similar laws.

The arguments in behalf of these three points will be presented to President Harding on Wednesday, when he is to receive a delegation of about 50 women for this purpose.

MINOR PACKER STRIKES SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Settlement of the strike called by employees of two of the smaller packing firms at the Union Stockyards here had been made by Judge Samuel Alschuler, federal arbitrator between the packers and their employees. The strike was called last Thursday noon, in the plants of the Independent Packing Company and the William Davis Company, because of their alleged failure to comply with the terms of the agreement entered into by the larger packers and their employees at the recent conference called by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in Washington. Upon being informed of the strike, Secretary Davis, in a message to Labor leaders here, asked for immediate settlement of the trouble.

Union officials declared the reason for the walkout was that old employees had been laid off and others substituted at lower wages. The men go back to work today, and the question of seniority rights of those who went on strike and the adjustment of working hours will be taken up by the arbitrator during this week.

While passing through Chicago on Saturday on his way to Mooseheart, Illinois, Secretary Davis blamed high rentals in Chicago for much of the labor trouble in Chicago.

"We find that the most dominant question to contend with in the packers industrial situation to be the high rents which are demanded in Chicago," said Mr. Davis. "I think that a regulation of the rent demand would serve materially to lessen the labor trouble existing in the packing industries."

BUILDING INQUIRY LAWYER WITHDRAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The appointment of Edward J. Brundage, Attorney-General, as legal adviser of the legislative committee which is investigating conditions in the building industry in Chicago has resulted in the withdrawal of Robert E. Crowe, State's Attorney, from the inquiry. In a letter addressed to the members of the committee, in which he protested against their action in appointing Mr. Brundage, the State's Attorney announced his withdrawal. The reply of the committee to Mr. Crowe's communication was in part as follows:

"We are not interested in any political controversy between your office and the office of the Attorney-General. Our sole duty is to ascertain if illegal combinations of associations or individuals are retarding building in the State of Illinois, and if so, we shall expect the law-enforcement agencies of the State to lend full aid in destroying them and in punishing all who are guilty."

BEETHOVEN HOFMANN and the DUO-ART

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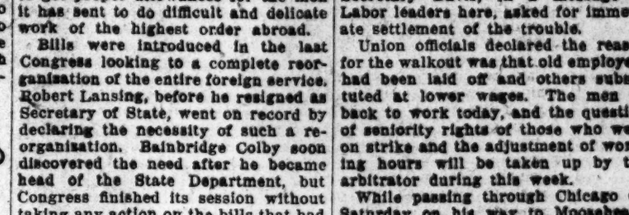

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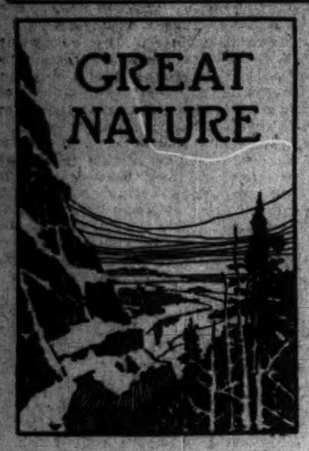

Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin ore-bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

Hive Life in Winter

One of the most deeply interesting problems in nature, and yet one of the most difficult to study, is the life of the honeybee in winter time. There are so few days when a hive can be opened safely; and what can be seen from the outside, even in the warm sunny breaks in the winter weather, is irritatingly little. And yet it is sufficient to prove one thing. In hive life there is no hibernation, in the strict sense of the word. During all cold, frostbound times, the bees lie quietly enough; but at every return of warmth, if it be only for a few hours, they are out and doing busily. The erstwhile silent bee-garden is suddenly full of their rich, soft, desultory song, bringing back to memory all the light and life and blossom of bygone summer days.

It is at midday chiefly, when the sun is warmest and brightest, that this periodical awakening occurs. You see a little cloud of bees round each hive, not going and returning, out and home, as in spring and summer, but just playing about in the sunshine, hovering and circling round with their heads always toward the hive. This noontide ebullition lasts but for a brief half-hour or so, even on the warmest days. Soon the low somnolent music dies down again as suddenly as it uprose; the little bevy of winged roisterers is gone, and there are only a few bees to be seen, either wandering about on the threshold of the hive, or entering and leaving singly on some mission whose object equally rouses and baffles curiosity.

These single bees, that one sees leaving and returning to the hive in warm winter weather, keep at their mysterious work pretty constantly all through the day. One sees them quite early in the morning coming out, and flying straight off into the sunshine; and a few of them are still coming and going even toward the late hours of afternoon. But what can they find abroad useful to the hive, in this flowerless season? The question is often put to bee-masters by the interested yet uninformed inquirer, and the answer is generally the last expected. The honeybee never does anything without an intelligent, practical motive. It is not nectar from non-existent flowers that these bees go in search of at this lean time; nor is it pollen, though the hazel-catkins offer abundance of this in the nearest wood. It is water which these bees are so industriously fetching in, the water that has now become a prime necessity for the interior work of the hive, and will become increasingly so with every day that passes.

Though outwardly the hives appear to be so quiet and inactive in these early weeks of the year, the truth is that indoor preparations for the next honey season have been going busily forward ever since the "turn of the days": probably Christmas was hardly over before the queens in all strong colonies were beginning to rouse themselves from their snug quarters in the heart of the cluster, and setting about the work of laying the first eggs of the season. Soon, in the center of the inmost combs, the earliest bee-grubs were hatched, and it is for these that the water is needed.

Throughout the first three days of the young grub's life, it is fed entirely on a glistening white, jelly-like substance which is really honey and pollen predigested by the nurse-bees, and regurgitated for the nourishment of the young grubs. This substance cannot be secreted without abundance of water; and water the hive must have, or brood-raising will be impossible. And so, with every break in the winter cold, the water-carriers are out and about their work, perhaps the most perilous task of all the year for the intrepid worker-bees.

The often long flight through the comparatively cold air to the nearest source of supply is risky enough for a creature so frail and tiny, and which has spent the last few weeks perhaps continuously in the warm atmosphere of the hive. But the journey homeward with such a weighty and chilly load is still more perilous. Undoubtedly a great many of these water-carrying bees are lost to the colony at this season. No wonder the experienced bee-master always gives his bees an artificial supply of water close at home, and so avoids loss of bees at a time of all others when bees are most precious. Every worker-bee alive today represents probably hundreds of lives for the season to come. The young brood not only needs the constant care and ministration of the nurse-bees, it is dependent also for its existence and development on a high temperature being steadily kept up within the hive, and the preservation of this temperature is only possible while a sufficient population of adult bees is maintained.

In winter, if the stock be numerically strong, the problem is fairly simple, as the greater part of the worker-bees have little else to do but lie up and contribute to the common warmth by their presence. But in summer, when many thousands of young bee-grubs are maturing at one and the same time, and the great majority of the worker-bees are absent from the hive foraging most of the day, the temperature problem is more complicated. Here, however, nature solves the difficulty in rather a surprising fashion. The drone, or male bee—who exists only in the summer season—is proverbially known as a lazy lie-a-bed; but the truth is his love of ease and late rising becomes an important factor in the maintenance of the hive temperature at this time. Until almost noon on most summer days, the drones hug close to their night quarters and so keep up the heat at a time when nearly all the worker-bees are absent. The drone's bad quality of laziness is thus utilized commendably for the general good.

TICKNER EDWARDES.

COUNTRY EDITING TO DATE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I came to read The Scarsdale Enquirer by the most personal of routes—a college friend of mine became its editor. When I knew her first, she was fresh from a Nebraska college, and had come on to the University of Chicago to take her Master's thesis on Wordsworth. And because it didn't seem natural that one began with an academic devotion to Wordsworth, and rose to editing a country newspaper, I took interest.

And so I stumbled on a delightful experiment that has sprung up in a New York suburb. Scarsdale two years ago had a weekly newspaper, but it was tottering. What to do? The center of mass of the suburb is the Scarsdale Woman's Club, and when the problem came up, the women said, "Let's run it!"

Now American women's clubs have done nearly everything under the sun. They have put Perry prints in every schoolroom, and window boxes on tenement ledges, they have demonstrated for suffrage and studied everything from Goethe to Betelgeuse. They have planted trees, passed resolutions for good roads, and taken up infant welfare, and lower gas rates. But so far as I know, a whole woman's club has never before said, "Hi, ki, yi, we will be a country newspaper proprietor."

There was in Scarsdale only one woman who knew anything about the "newspaper and magazine game." She had been editor of one of the big women's magazines, and it was she who stood by with a guiding finger while an amateur committee put down its reading and its tennis and its golf, and took up such rôles as "advertising manager," "subscription committee," and "editor." A committee of 50, representing all the organizations and churches of the community, was organized to see the paper through the press and assist with the gathering of the village news. Headquarters the newspaper had in "The Clubhouse," for the Woman's Club of Scarsdale has taken over an enchanting pre-revolutionary Dutch tavern and made a community home of it for club members, a meeting place for the club, a dining place on nights when the cook is out, or on all nights if there isn't any cook at all, and an inn for the extra guest of the club member who has no "spare room."

From the first the telephone began to tingle, quite like a Park Row city room; and a flare for reporting grew up in the town that made the editor's room in the club as much of a center as a country post office. Everybody who had news to impart, instead of running over to Mrs. K's, sought out the editor; every one with a complaint about anything found headquarters to complain to; the cook who wrote poetry brought in her poems; Benkins, we'll call him, who had written a novel in secret, dragged it out. The Sniffkins, we'll call them that, went off to Arizona, and found The Enquirer a perfect way to communicate their joys abroad to the suburban homekeepers. A round-robin, that was what The Enquirer became. Other clubs in the town found it useful to stick their announcements in the paper; it saved afternoons of addressing envelopes. The paper was and is alive! The husbands took an interest. The golf club sent in announcements. The village board got up early Saturday to read about its own doings. A colyumnist who might otherwise not have suspected himself, felt B. L. T. and F. P. A. thrills within him and surreptitiously sent them off to "The Editor, The Scarsdale Enquirer." A newspaper woman, my friend, was engaged to come out from town, at a salary, and the paper became not just an outpouring of the village, but one of the institutions of the place.

And the paper made money, something more than two thousand dollars, I believe, in the first year. It served its tremendous social purpose; you can have no idea how the community blossomed as it came to know itself by running this public mirror of Scarsdale's life, and it was marked down an asset, besides. The husbands admired that last especially, though some were good enough to say the paper was worth it, if the books had balanced the other way.

I describe the experiment because it seems to me to suggest to other women's clubs in other communities where the only local news organ is an advertising sheet got out by a printer in his spare time, a flourishing example of "something to do," for the fling into publishing has been an educational adventure for its makers, and "better than a circus" for the suburb.

CARLYLE VISITS FARLINGAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is easy to see why Carlyle accepted Edward FitzGerald's invitation to stay with him at Farlingay farm in Suffolk. August had come and London was hot and dusty, and Carlyle's literary work was done in the sweat of his brow, no shirking the toil that was the necessary part of his honest output. His wife and friends urged him to take a holiday. Invitations poured in, admirers vied with each other for the honor of entertaining him. He did not want to be entertained, he did not want to be on show, he did not want to go away at all.

A year or so before Edward FitzGerald had written to say he had moved into new quarters:

"I am at present staying with a farmer in a very pleasant house near Woodbridge, inhabiting such a room as you would sleep composedly in. My host is a taciturn, cautious, honest, active man whom I have known all my life. He and his wife, a capital housewife, and his son (who could carry me on his shoulders to Ipswich) and a maid servant . . . constitute the household."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Farlingay, Woodbridge

Every one can see there was much in these details that would appeal to the Sage of Chelsea—the taciturn farmer, the good housewife and the country servant girl, whose wish to show respect, combined with the unaccustomed duty of carrying trays, led to the fall of china: blessedly far removed from the Jeames's of yellow plush that Carlyle was wont to encounter in the great houses of some of his ardent admirers.

He had known FitzGerald for about twelve years; Thackeray had taken him to Cheyne Row in 1842, when Carlyle was hard at work at his "Cromwell," and FitzGerald had been useful in getting information for him about Naseby as well as the journal of a man who had served under Cromwell, Squire of Peterborough.

Carlyle liked "the lonely, shy, kind-hearted man," and admired "his fine gifts of intellect and character." He was very independent, no sycophant; he did not know him too well and the whole experience would be something new. Kind letters had passed. "Come any day and without warning if you like. Bring some books. If you don't find yourself at ease with us, you have really but to go off without any sort of ceremony as soon as you like."

Details of train and coach were given, and Carlyle replied to FitzGerald's offer to meet him at Ipswich.

"If you have a gig and pony of course it will be pleasant to see your face after my shrieking, mad (and to me quite horrible) rail operation; but if I see nothing I will courageously go for the coach.'

Like a schoolboy, however, he began to picture the coming pleasures.

"I hope to get to Farlingay not long after 4 o'clock and have a quiet mutton chop in due time, nay, I could even have a bathe if there was any sea water left in the evening."

He would bring books with him and, being used to several hours of solitude every day, he could not say he was ever bored with being left well alone, but "we will drive to any place you recommend."

Needless to say, the visit was a great success. He liked the house and the farmer with a Suffolk accent, "a dialect almost equal to Nithsdale." FitzGerald was the best of hosts, and the weather was fine.

Writing to his wife he says, "As for me all things go prosperously. . . . Here are the sunny autumn days begun, and this, the first of them, has been one of the beautifullest that could be desired, as nice a morning as I remember to have seen, and your letter waiting for me, and good Fitz sitting patient on a big block, a huge stump of a tree root on which they have sown mignonette, at the head of the garden, till I pleased to come down."

Driving in the gig, sauntering about reading in the fields, walking lustily as he calls it through pleasant lanes and quiet country roads, it all suited him exactly. Before the end of his visit he wrote, "I already seem to feel twice as strong for walking, step along at a great rate in spite of the windless heat. I design to have a try again at the sea tomorrow. Weather hot and shining without wind. Fitz has been the best of landlords."

It was a case of mutual satisfaction, for after he left FitzGerald wrote to him: "I wish you were here now since the weather is far more delightful than when you were here . . . The folk here talk about you constantly, you made a sincere impression upon them."

In return Carlyle wrote referring to the house FitzGerald afterward called Littlegrange, "When you get your little Suffolk cottage, you must have in it a 'chamber in the wall for me . . .' after the beginning of next week I am at Chelsea and (I dare say) there is a fire in the evenings now to welcome you there. Show face in some way or other. And so adieu."

REPORTER, CAPITAL AND LABOR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten o'clock was the time of both appointments. But though the Steel Magnate received me at 9:50 in his office, I had to wait two or three minutes outside the Labor Leader's door while he got out of bed!

The steel man talked over a glass-top flat desk, with all the glory of morning along the river, far below, shining through the window. The labor man sat on a stool beside his bed, and talked both to me and to a fire of newspapers in the grate; the window on the court framed the picture of a woman hanging dull white clothes on a line.

One man talked of the world's markets and barter, of credits and international finance. The other described the aims of the workers who call him leader. One was president of an industrial organization employing 30,000 men. The other was leader of an organization of more than that number of industrial workers. I was a newspaper man, employing nothing but questions and words, in between the two extremes of a momentous world problem, a scribbler sandwiched between Capital and Labor.

And here is the point that still sticks in my memory of what those men said. The labor man talked working class straight through. The steel employer gradually but inevitably fell away from world trade, barter, credits, finance, fell away from the trade class, and began also to talk labor!

Not as the labor leader did; not with an understanding of labor born of being part of it. Aloof, high up somewhere, as high as the twenty-ninth floor of his office, the steel man finally became less conscious of the world trade carried by the ships out there in the harbor, than he was of his own workmen toiling in his Pennsylvania mills. The labor leader was quite frankly out to abolish the wage system. The steel man concluded that, after all, world trade and economics simmered down eventually to the question of wages. I, listening to both sides of the sandwich, found them agreed on the fundamental point upon which the whole structure rested.

They did not, of course, agree to what was to be done about wages. Abolish them entirely, said one; reduce them to set railroads and world trade flowing freely again, said the other. Freights and charges of all sorts that go to make up costs, said the steel man, were essentially matters of wages. He had told his labor so. During the war. Went right out making speeches to them in halls. Never had made speeches before, disliked to, but the need was great.

"And as I talked," he said, "I was conscious of the mass of force there before me in those men, of their eagerness for leadership." He turned quickly in his chair and struck the desk with his hand: "That's what Labor needs," he exclaimed, "right leadership. It has none of it today. It wants it, will follow it. The times must develop the man. We've had enough Brindells. Real labor leaders, thinkers, fair-minded men—that's what we must have if industrial democracy is to be realized." He paused and gazed keenly at me. "Name me one real labor leader, of the sort Labor really needs. Can you?"

Now, when the men I interview begin to interview me, as they often do, I am usually ready with an answer, because I wish to set them a good example. But this time I was silent. I merely shook my head. I might have replied: "Yes. The man who sat on the stool yesterday and told me the wage system must be abolished." He is, I think, more of a real leader than most. He savors not at all of suave politics, like so many. Even with a rising hour of 10 o'clock, I should never suspect him of luxuriating in his job. And yet I had not sensed in him the spark of fire that, I think must distinguish a great leader of men.

So I held my silence. The steel man became silent, too. As he gazed out of the window toward sunlit Long Island, I said:

"I notice you have been reading history as Wells writes it."

"Yes," he replied. "I'm passing it on to a friend. Interesting, especially the last part. But visionary, of course."

I did not ask him how he liked Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," which lay beside the Wells volumes.

There had been no books on the Labor Man's table but the assortment of newspapers was comprehensive.

RUSSIAN ENAMELS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all branches of Russian decorative art that of enameling is perhaps the most characteristic, as it is undoubtedly one of the most interesting. While it is no less conservative in its adherence to ancient forms than the sister art of the ikon, it is equally archaic in feeling and technique.

It is one of the most ancient arts of Russia, having been frequently employed from very early times. The existence of finely enameled gold work among the wonderful archæological finds from the kurgani of Russia reminds us that enameling was an art known and practiced among the Russians long before the Byzantine period. Many antique, non-Scythian specimens are preserved in the museums of Russia not only at Petrograd and Moscow, but also notably at Kiev and Vilna.

These and pieces of similar age consist mainly of ornaments from horse trappings, fragments of girdles, bracelets, and one or two wonderful diadems—the adornments, in short, of the barbarous (but far from savage) peoples who inhabited Russia in these early days. The originality of these kovenstvi (smiths' works) as they were anciently named, testifies to the artistic skill of their oriental-Slav makers who may be considered as autochthones of the land. The fact of the employment of enamel so early disposes of the presumption that the Russians first obtained the art from Byzantine sources.

Other early enamels, dating from the earliest centuries of our era, are characterized by a delicate chasing and piercing of the metal-work in geometric forms, evidently, according to Kondakov, imitations in bronze of the fine golden ornaments of the nomad hordes of the Caspian littoral.

From the seventh to the tenth centuries, however, Russia was in close touch with Byzantium, and we know that to this intimacy, added to the far-reaching effect of the introduction of Christianity in the tenth century, it owed much of its inspiration toward wider expression. In the chronicles we learn that from the tenth to the thirteenth centuries Byzantine artists were invited to Russia and Russian craftsmen were sent to Tsargrad (Constantinople) to be instructed in the arts. So that we find from thence onward, and even to this day, Russian enamels possess much of the strong, rough richness and archaic feeling which is generally spoken of as Byzantine.

Persian Influence

But enameling in Russia up to the time of the Mongol invasion in the thirteenth century continued to be almost exclusively the product of popular art, so that, although intimately related to the Byzantine, they yet show indications of Asiatic, particularly Persian, influence. This is doubtless explained in part by the fact that Persian examples have been found not only in the Scythian area but far to the north also.

Its earliest phase subsequent to the advent of Christianity was, if not entirely religious, as least imbued with a strongly religious flavor. The art was fostered, like that of ikon painting, in the monasteries where ecclesiastical metal-work of every description was produced. As early as the twelfth century the Russian enamelers understood the difficult technique of cloisonné so well that their work was little inferior to that of their masters. Enamels of this period exist exhibiting all the freshness of coloring which they originally possessed. The skill of the Russian enamelers in the centuries of Mongol domination is testified to by the fact that during that period its artists were employed by the Tatars of the Golden Horde to produce many of the rich ornaments which made the courts of the Khans the wonder of travelers' tales.

For the finest specimens of Russian enamel, however, we must look to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, that period during which the typically Russian arts found their highest expression. The first Tzar, Ivan IV (1533-84), is said to have been especially fond of enameled work and doubtless encouraged this as he did the other arts. It has been thought that an inspiration to finer work may have been received at this period from Persia. But it is altogether more probable that a natural development of Asiatic influences (principally Persian and already existing as we have seen), took place during this time of general renaissance.

From the pitch of excellence attained in these two centuries, it has scarcely since deteriorated. Never has it lost that elusive something which seemingly is inherent in its very substance. It has characteristics which make it, not only easily recognizable, but which take firm hold upon the artistic sense, so that Russian enamel may easily become a fad, like Japanese lacquer or Chinese porcelain.

Champlevé as Well as Cloisonné

The greater part of Russian work follows the cloisonné technique but champlevé is not infrequent nor is painted enamel rare.

Cloisonné, in which the enamel is laid in shallow compartments formed by cloisons which outline the design, is the Byzantine technique. The designs are first worked out in cloisons, in Russia often by filigree metal, and in the interspaces the enamel is fired and polished. In the finest pieces the whole surface is then even, but in Russian work it is frequently slightly lower than the ridges and often depressed in the center, thus producing a somewhat archaic appearance which is to an extent characteristic. A special variety of cloisonné, known as skan, is enameled filigree work often very minute and beautiful. There are two kinds, one exhibiting filigree of beaded threads, the other of drawn wires, both of the precious metals. This technique is found in the smaller objects, particularly on the peasant work such as jewelry.

Champlevé, on which the enamel is fired in spaces cut into the metal ground, was known at least as early as the barbaric epoch (first to fifth century A. D.). A specimen ascribed to this period is one of the treasures of the fine collection of antique enamels formed by Zwenigorodski. If correctly described as champlevé this is most interesting, for the revival of this technique took place only in the eleventh century, although bronze fibulæ, etc., enameled champlevé, have been found in England, France and Germany anterior to the third century.

Painted Enamel

Painted enamel was known in Russia already in the seventeenth century and may conceivably have been introduced from Italy in the opening years when many Italian artists went to Russia. The technique has some analogy with that of Limoges.

In addition some later work exhibits a species of pseudo-champlevé in which the design is formed by molded cloisons. The effect is similar and quite as effective as true champlevé.

The most frequent ornamental motives are geometric diapers and floral arabesques, but the Slavic imaginativeness introduces a wealth of variety and rich detail. Animals, birds and mythological monsters are introduced often in great profusion. Some of the finer pieces are of great richness, one might say of barbaric magnificence. Floral designs are the most common and whether it be a simple border to a frame or an intricate background to scrolled medallions, figures or mere decoration, they are alike charming. Russian work lacks some of the fineness of the best Byzantine work, but makes up for it in the rich feast of warm harmonious color. But at times the colors are sober and quietly impressive. Certain tone combinations are seemingly traditional. Dark greens and white frequently go together: dark green, yellow and a deep red are also characteristic: while a distinctive touch is given by a peculiar and frequent employment of a tint of pinky-white.

Although a great number of exceedingly beautiful specimens of Russian enamel were (and, one hopes, are) to be found in Russian museums, treasuries and private collections, yet they are not so frequently found beyond its borders as to allow of their being commonly appreciated at their worth. The cream of Russian examples is known to us through "The Antiquities of the Russian Empire." The beautiful effect of the colored enamels on their ground of gold is one of oriental richness and splendor. Of those illustrated, the chefs-d'oeuvres are the two golden plates of Tzar Alexis (mid-seventeenth century). One has festooned borders set with rubies and decorated with floral devices in translucent enamel, surrounding the imperial eagle, gold on a ground of green. The other is decorated with the arms of various towns, with interlaced arabesques, birds and fruit.

A TURKISH COLLEGE GIRL IN AMERICA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"How utterly mistaken we have been in our ideas about Turkish girls," all exclaim who know Fatma Reshid, a special student at Jackson College, Massachusetts. In no way does she bear out what even educated Americans are ill informed enough to expect.

In appearance she is not in the least "oriental." She does not veil her face and she laughs at the assumption that she ever did. Moreover, she says that within her memory no Turkish women, who, by the way, go about Constantinople almost as freely as American women go about New York or Boston, have veiled their faces. As she comes across the campus in a group of girls, a stranger would hardly remark her as a foreigner. Her tam, her blue linen middy blouse, her kilted plaid skirt, her class sweater might belong to any American college girl. And most of these things were not purchased in New York, but in Constantinople or Adrianople, where, she says, middy suits are generally worn by school and college girls. Her blue tailored suit, "made in Turkey," might well have come from an American shop. With it may be worn the tarshoff, which consists of a cape-like headdress of serge and chiffon, and which folds back into a pretty and enviably becoming turban—the national hat for women just as the fez is for men. She fluffs her hair down over her ears like other Jackson students. However, hers is the curliest hair in the college, and the black little curl that she tries to plaster into a "fishhook" on her forehead persists in remaining a spiraling ringlet.

In her intelligence she is most of all a surprise. One year ago she had studied or spoken no English. Now she speaks extemporaneously and charmingly before audiences. She outranks many of her classmates in chemistry, physics, biology, mathematics, and French. The keenness with which she distinguishes between English words is astounding.

Mr. Crane, Ambassador to China, established a fund to pay the expenses of six Turkish students, preferably girls, who should be selected to come to American colleges for graduate work. There were a host of applicants. Fatma Reshid was one of them. She comes from the University of Constantinople. There, and in coeducational preparatory school, she says that she carried a program twice as heavy as is customary in America.

Recently she addressed an audience under the auspices of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union on "The Professional Woman in Turkey." It appears that there are already many women in teaching, in business, in art, and music. The opportunities are increasing rapidly. For fifty years Turkish women, graduates of normal schools, have been teaching in the lower schools. The number of college graduates is increasing enormously. In one coeducational college the entering class of 10 women was increased the next year to 100. Many, on graduating, plan to be teachers. But, she says, as in America, teachers are not well paid, and many women have turned to business—not only as typists and stenographers, but as managers of shops. An increasing number are successful as painters, illustrators for magazines and post card designers.

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MILITARY COURTS IN IRELAND UPHELD

Judges Confirm Capital Sentence on Man Found in Possession of Revolver, Ammunition and Copy of "Night Fighting"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Judgment has been returned by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland and Judges Gibson, Gordon, Samuels, and Moore in the case of John Allen, Bank Place, Tipperary, who was tried, found guilty, and who received the capital sentence for the possession of a revolver, ammunition, and a copy of "Night Fighting"—(an Irish Republican Army publication)—by a military court at Cork recently. The judges unanimously upheld the military court, deciding they had no control over its proceedings. This was a test case, which involved the powers of the military courts in Ireland.

Making the application for a writ of certiorari to bring up and quash the proceedings of the court, counsel applied for a writ of prohibition directed to the competent military authority and for habeas corpus. T. M. Healy, K. C., Mr. Patrick, K. C., and D. B. Sullivan, appeared for the prisoner and the Attorney-General (Denis Henry, K. C.) Mr. Serjeant Hanna, and Mr. Lipsett appeared for the Crown.

An Act Without Penalty

In a lengthy argument Mr. Healy contended that the offense charged must be cognizable at law, that no tribunal has power to create new offenses, that the prisoner had been sentenced for an act for which no penalty exists, that neither at common, statute or military law could a prisoner who surrendered be sentenced to capital punishment upon the charges against accused and that there was no power known to military law to set up the tribunal that was challenged in this case.

Counsel referred to the proclamations of Lord French in 1920, and Lord Wimborn in 1916 when acting as Lord Lieutenant. Military courts could only deal with military men unless General Macready enjoyed statutory authority. He asserted that a court such as has been set up was an invasion of the rights of subject and of the king, and that the Court of King's Bench would be vindicating the Crown by insisting that its servants shall pursue the law.

The Attorney-General, opposing the application, held that Mr. Healy's arguments had no application at all where a state of rebellion still existed. The commander-in-chief of the forces swore the rebellion still existed and to the necessity for making the possession of arms a capital offense. "The King may punish his subjects by martial law during a state of insurrection, but not after it is suppressed. If you once come to the conclusion that there is rebellion or war you can tie the hands of the soldier who is defending his country. The question was, did actual war exist or not? If it did, counsel submitted that the court had no jurisdiction.

Replying to the Crown arguments, on behalf of the prisoner, Mr. Lynch submitted that the question to be answered of any act under martial law, was the act one of military necessity here? He argued that in this case a man was under sentence and detained by a tribunal without any legal sanction whatever. Answering Mr. Justice Gibson, Mr. Lynch contended that the declaration as to the state of war was unfounded and that the court set up was an incompetent court to try the case at all.

No Jurisdiction

Delivering judgment, the Lord Chief Justice said that the court after many days' deliberation had come to the unanimous agreement in deciding that they had no jurisdiction to interfere with the proceedings or sentence of a military court. He recalled the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant placing the counties of Cork, Kerry, Tipperary and Limerick under martial law on December 10; and Sir Nevil Macready's on December 12, referring to a state of armed insurrection, and proclaiming that any civilian carrying arms or explosives would be liable, on conviction by a military court, to suffer capital punishment. John Allen lived within the proclaimed area and was found guilty.

It was, his lordship said, the duty of his court to legally protect the lives and liberties of His Majesty's subjects, but when these subjects rose in armed insurrection it was no less their duty not to interfere with the officers of the Crown in their method of quelling it. The four questions to be dealt with were:

1. Was there a state of war justifying martial law?
2. What were the powers of the executive in dealing with armed insurrection?
3. Could the military court act while the ordinary courts of justice in the area were open?
4. Could the military impose capital sentence having regard to acts passed in 1920 imposing lesser punishments, and also to the fact that the accused was not caught in actual conflict or fresh pursuit?

Answering these the court decided that it was impossible to come to any conclusion but that a state of war existed, and in support of this view Sir Nevil Macready had quoted from "An t-Oglach," the organ of the rebel army. The government was, therefore, entitled to repel force by force, and thereby restore public order.

In reply to question 3, his lordship, having referred to precedents as remote as that of the Wolfe Tone case, said that the Irish Parliament specially enacted "that persons might be punished according to martial law whether the ordinary courts of justice should or should not at such time be open."

Later legal judgments also afforded clear authority which the court considered it right to follow.

Nature of Military Courts

Regarding question 4, the Lord Chief Justice said that the military courts were not strictly courts at all, but to quote Mr. Justice Stephen, "merely committees formed for the purpose of carrying into execution the discretionary powers assumed by the government." Lord Halsbury had also pronounced that such courts were authorized to administer punishments and "to restrain by acts of repression the violence that is committed in time of war, instead of leaving such punishments and repression to the casual action of persons acting without sufficient consultation or without sufficient order or regularity in the procedure in which things alleged to have been done are proved. But to attempt to make these proceedings by so-called courts-martial, administering summary justice under the supervision of a military commander, analogous to the regular proceedings of courts of justice, was quite illusory."

Sir Nevil Macready, in his affidavit, had dated the present state of rebellion back to July 1 last, but the act for the restoration of order and the firearms act dated for the following August 9 and 16 has settled the severest penalty for the keeping of firearms as penal servitude. The objection, his lordship said, was therefore, one rather for the consideration of Parliament than for that court, which could not "durante bello" control the military authorities, or question any sentence imposed in the exercise of martial law. "Having, therefore, given," his lordship concluded, "full weight and anxious consideration to the powerful arguments which were addressed to us by Mr. Healy and Mr. Lynch, we have come to the conclusion that in this case we have no jurisdiction to interfere with the proceedings or sentence of the military court, and that consequently we must refuse the application."

EMIGRANTS SENT BACK TO IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland — A recent raid upon boarding houses in Liverpool, made by order of the "Irish Republican Army," resulted, it is learned, in the apprehension of a dozen or so young Irishmen bound for America. The raiders took their tickets and passports and sent them back to Ireland. Notwithstanding the Irish Republican Army and other restrictions on emigration, the number of young people now leaving Ireland actually exceeds the pre-war rate. Returns for January of this year show the increase to be 10 per cent in comparison with January, 1913, 35 per cent more than in January, 1914 and about 100 per cent over January, 1920. For the first time in history the women emigrants were in the minority while the men constituted 56 per cent of the total. All the emigrants, with but a few exceptions, sailed for America.

A feature of the exodus in past years was that nearly half the total number for all Ireland left from Ulster. Last year the North beat this record by contributing 59 per cent but in January of this year Munster took first place with 38 per cent. Ulster came second with 28 per cent; Leinster 21 per cent; and Connaught 13 per cent. In spite of this drain on the population, and the loss of nearly 70,000 men in the war, it has increased on the whole by about 84,000 since 1911 census. It is computed that this year's census will find the present population nearly 4,000,000 and that a number almost equal to this left Ireland during the past 70 years.

NEED OF INDUSTRIES IN QUEBEC SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—In a recent address, L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, declared that the progress of the province depended on its industrial development. "If you create industry," said the Premier, "you create big centers and give markets to the farmers. You must create cities by industries where there will be plenty of workmen with good wages, prosperous and able to buy the goods of the farmers. Let us create big centers, instead of having our young men leave the province to seek work elsewhere. Many young men are brought up on the farms who have not the aptitude for farming and do not like it. If you have great centers, through the development of industry, these young men will not be lost to us. They will stay here and build up our national greatness."

The Premier emphasized the good feeling existing between workmen and employers. In this, Quebec served as an example not only to Canada but to all the world. Another necessary element was that the government and all citizens should unite for the development of natural resources. Quebec would soon be the center of the paper and pulp trade of the world. Another great resource was the electrical development, and in this enormous expansion was to be looked for in the near future. Another necessity for industry was the training of experts, especially by the universities and the technical schools, and he felt sure that the province would approve of the money thus being spent. There was another element necessary for the development of industry in the province the Premier concluded, and that was that the port of Quebec should be given the treatment it deserved. The development of the port of Quebec was linked with the development of Canada and the province, and he hoped this would be understood by the federal authorities.

WELFARE WORK IN THE COTTON MILLS

International Cotton Congress Commends It to Spinners and Manufacturers Everywhere as Making for Industrial Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — The necessity and importance of industrial welfare work has been forced upon the attention of Lancashire employers by the official report of the International Cotton Congress held last year at Zürich, a full report of which has now been published. Apart from the notice brought to this important subject by the Zürich congress, there have been several welfare developments in the crowded factory areas of Lancashire itself, with its mill and forge population of 5,500,000 persons.

An example of art embellishments in a cotton mill has just been brought to light in Oldham district in which there are millions of spinning spindles concentrated in the town and its immediate environs. William Greenwood, Member of Parliament for Stockport (once a factory lad himself) is responsible for this experiment at Belgrave mill. It consists of a series of oil paintings valued at £300 or £400, representing scenes from Shakespeare's plays, from Omar Khayyam's, "Rubaiyat," and from the poems of Tennyson. The pictures adorn the walls of the workroom of the cotton reelers. The effect upon the operatives is to keep them brighter and develop a "higher spirit of comradeship and refinement."

The Practical View

The expressions of Lancashire men, on the subject of welfare work among the foreign spinners and manufacturers at Zürich was interesting. They took the usual Lancashire practical view, perceived its difficulties, but none the less realized its necessity and value. There were doubts thrown upon it, but on the whole there was a belief that it should be applied, and something should be done to permeate our great chain of factory towns with the new practice. Happily the cold douche thrown over it by the first Lancashire representatives was relieved by the greater faith of men from the same country like Sir Herbert Dixon, Captain Nuttall, A. Foster and J. W. McConnel, now the chairman of the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association. They saw in it the creation of a new factory race, and the combination of humanity with business success.

Of course, at an international gathering of the world's master spinners and weavers of cotton, the subject was introduced for universal application. It was interesting to note, however, that the main paper was written by a Lancashire cotton employer, and in the debate which followed, several Lancashire spinners and manufacturers took part.

An Inspiring Example

The writer of the paper in question was Sir E. Tootal Broadhurst, Bart, D.L. Many people will have heard of the liberal application of welfare work at his firm of Tootal Broadhurst, Lee & Company in the fine spinning center of Bolton. Here the factory operatives are given the opportunity of entering higher forms of education and recreation—art, natural science, literature and physical culture. By means of learning and gymnastic exercise at the mill, the typical Lancashire factory lass—also lads—may attain a level of equality in grace, bearing and intelligence with the girls of the secondary schools. This is not saying too much by any means. It must be admitted that this is carrying welfare work to a high degree. But it provides an inspiring example all the same. And if one can do it, why not others? It is a charming piece of social amelioration.

During the past 20 years factory operatives, generaly speaking, have changed very much. They are better in dress, conduct, language and carriage, despite the surviving examples of carelessness and rudeness. Sir E. Tootal Broadhurst says: "The Lancashire operative spinner is superior to the type of a generation ago—in home, dress, speech, manners, education, personal accomplishments, concern for the physical and intellectual welfare of his children, interest in municipal and national affairs and in the natural order of things. The type will be better in the next generation." This will be so in particular if the high standard given by some of the Lancashire employers at the Zürich Congress is heeded and put into practice.

"Mere Mollycoddlin' "

It is quite true, as some of the others observed, the operatives as a whole are not too deeply interested in welfare work. They used to look upon ideal schemes of this kind—and may do yet—as mere "mollycoddlin'." It may be that some of them would spoil the best of plans. But that is on account of their "bringing-up." They will get over it by training, teaching and example, no doubt. Nevertheless, now that there is talk about reconstruction, and the making of a new world, welfare work cannot be left out of consideration.

In Lancashire, one cannot, in its congested areas, do what is done in some parts of the world. In America there are examples which seem to be altogether idealistic. Sir Herbert Dixon recently alluded to one by Fuller E. Gallaway, La Grange, Georgia, of which one hears of bands playing in the factory park, of the planting of fruit and nut-bearing trees, of the cultivation of vines, flowers, grasses, shrubberies and other commendable features, including a new form of social mill management, better inside factory conditions, and the most considerate administration. True, as one or two employers pointed out, one cannot transfer the vernal scene of La Grange to the middle of congested Oldham or Bolton; but there are so many features of welfare work with which something can be done.

In fact something is being done. There are examples of such concerns as those of Richard Howarth & Sons of Salford, Sir Charles Macara's at Stalybridge, and others, not forgetting art panels of Shakespearean and other classic scenes on the walls of the reeling room of Belgrave mill at Oldham. In the history of the factory system—dark with patches of neglect and demoralization—there are Lancashire mill masters, all the way, who have tried the idea of welfare in one form or another. Although some of them failed in the end, noble examples were set. And now the International Cotton Congress has recommended it to the spinners and manufacturers of the world. Welfare work is not charity. It is business—it pays and makes for industrial success.

LONDON ERECTING COMMERCE PALACE

Building on the Strand Will Provide for the City a Vast Permanent Exhibition of Merchandise From Everywhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Londoners passing down the famous Strand have for months past been entertained by the sight of a huge steam grab lifting, with an almost human movement, cartload after cartload of blue London clay out of the "island" site formed by the crescent of Aldwych and the Strand. This is the site of the monumental palace of commerce, the foundations of which are now being laid, and here, when the center block of the new building is completed, it is proposed to furnish suites of showrooms for merchandise from all over the world. While London has many magnificent buildings devoted to commercial offices and palatial stores, where almost every thing known to human needs or luxuries can be seen and purchased—it has no general showroom for the use of the merchant specialist. It is this gap that the Bush Terminal Company proposes to fill in the new building on the Strand.

Rich Associations

The site on which the Bush building is being erected is rich with the associations of the past. At the moment this article is being written, the last corner of the old gravelly beach of the river is being covered in with cold and unromantic concrete. The River Thames is now some 300 yards away, but this gravel is probably the last visible evidence of the strand from which the famous thoroughfare took its name. It appears to have been known at one time as the High Street of Westminster. Long centuries before that time the site was probably the scene of a Danish settlement.

Many of those who have turned aside from the bustle of the Strand to watch the steam grab at work will have remembered the old picturesque timbered and overhanging houses that formed Wych Street and Holywell Lane with their bookstalls (and their less creditable commerce) before the London County Council demolished them. Many, too, will have remembered the little groups of theaters—early forerunners of the present larger groups—that fell under that same demolition—the Opéra Comique, the Olympic, and the old Globe.

Garden Remains

During the recent excavations, masses of garden mold and decayed tree stumps that probably formed part of the garden of the seventeenth century house of the Earl of Craven, have been discovered. On the site of this house was erected the Olympic Theater, the first London theater to be fitted with a revolving stage. The remains of the foundations of this stage—substantially built brickwork and girder—were also disclosed by the excavators.

Three old inns, with their varied memories, occupied part of the present site. The Craven Head hostel, which stood at the corner of Wych Street and Drury Lane, was at one time kept by Robert Hale, the eight-feet giant of Barnum's famous show. Here, too, the famous Nell Gwynne lived in the heydey of her glory, while the narrow streets of this ancient corner of London gained in notoriety what they lost in respectability from the presence of Jack Sheppard.

After the demolition of this picturesque, if somewhat unsavory, area 23 years ago, the Aldwych site was for 18 years a curious mixture of builders rubbish, and of at least 12 varieties of those hardy wild flowers that thrive even in the London atmosphere. During the war the site was occupied by the well-known Eagle Hut and various wooden buildings for the entertainment of American and other overseas troops. Part of these buildings now form the temporary offices of the Bush Terminal Company.

In spite of its interesting history, the excavations on the site have revealed no relics save a single worked flint head. This may well be accounted for by the ferocious appetite of the steam grab which has worked night and day for several months removing some 40,000 tons of clay. The peculiar nature of the latter has necessitated the laying of a retaining wall and reenforced concrete foundations, the former to hold up the surrounding masses of clay, with the added weight of other buildings, and the latter to carry the actual weight of the building itself. This work involved the digging of a trench surrounding the site, 650 feet in length, 40 feet in depth at its deepest part, and 16 feet wide. This work alone has taken six months, and its importance will be better understood when it is realized that the central tower alone will be 295 feet high and will weigh over 2000 tons.

The Steam Grab

In the actual work of excavating for these foundations, various methods have been tried, and both American and English excavators failed to give entire satisfaction to the contractors until the present steam grab, which was specially made for this work in Leeds, was obtained. This grab buries it teeth in the clay, fills at once, and lifts its load into the waiting cart, which immediately proceeds off the works. Mechanical diggers have also been largely used in this part of the work which is now complete.

The fixing of the stanchions which will carry the center portion of the building is now in progress. These rest on specially designed concrete bases reenforced with steel rods. Two enormous cranes have been erected on legs 100 feet high. These cranes have 120 feet jibs, and are capable of lifting five tons. They will be a familiar sight to Londoners for many months to come, and are even now the cause of considerable attraction to the passers-by.

Architecturally the Bush building will be what is known as "modern classic." It has been designed to harmonize, as far as its huge proportions will allow, with the surrounding buildings. Facing th broad thoroughfare of Kingsway on the north side there will be an imposing entrance 80 feet high, with tall stone supporting columns. On the south side the style will harmonize as far as possible with the Church of St. Mary's-le-Strand. The design of the tower has not yet been definitely fixed.

The work at the Aldwych site was commenced on March, 1920, and it is expected that the center and main block of buildings will be completed by the end of 1922. Already, it is stated, over 800 firms have signified their intention of taking space in this new building, which will provide for London a vast permanent exhibition of merchandise.

LAND COMPENSATION SOUGHT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — An early decision is expected to be reached by the Maritime Province Government, as to the steps to be taken in forwarding the claims of the provinces to compensation for lands alienated by the Dominion. The lands in question are territories added to Quebec and Ontario, respectively, when their boundaries were enlarged within comparatively recent years, and other lands which were set aside by the Dominion, in order to provide school funds for the prairie provinces.

Roughly, the contention of the maritime provinces is that they had an interest in the lands so disposed of by the federal authority and that they are entitled to compensation since these territories have been alienated. One conference in regard to the matter was held by representatives of the Nova Scotia Government and representatives of the New Brunswick Government and representatives of the Prince Edward Island Government last summer but no final decision was reached as to the exact demand to be made upon the Dominion Government at Ottawa.

JAPANESE POINT OF VIEW IN AUSTRALIA

Propaganda That Japan Has Sinister Designs Against Australia Declared to Be "a Twentieth Century Marvel"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales — Taking as his text the official refutation by the Federal Minister for Home and Territories of the report that thousands of Japanese were illegally landing on the Queensland coast, the acting Consul-General for Japan, H. Tamaki, made a statement to the Sydney Morning Herald on the relations between Australia and Japan.

Mr. Tamaki said that it had been a matter of continual and increasing wonder to him what motives could prompt the statements published against the Japanese from time to time. Commenting on the Australian apprehension about a Japanese attack, the Consul-General said:

"The incomprehensible malevolence and persistent frequency with which it is hinted, insinuated, or openly stated that Japan has sinister designs upon Australia is one of the greatest marvels of the twentieth century, and those who hold such an opinion appear to have deliberately closed their minds to all evidence to the contrary. Neither argument, logic, nor facts seem to have any effect upon them. Can it be possible that this is a sign of an uneasy conscience?

Friendship During War

"It has been pointed out many times," continued the Consul-General in his statement to the Herald, "that if Japan cherished any animosity toward Australia the time to have gratified it was during the recent war when, even by simply remaining neutral, she could have left Australia in a condition of the greatest danger at German hands. It is quite foreign to the Japanese character to boast of keeping their treaty obligations, but, in the face of the campaign of misrepresentation which is now so rife and diligent, it becomes necessary to remind some Australians that they had no better nor more faithful friend and ally than Japan during the war; which gives to the unkind things now said about her a flavor of ingratitude of which all self-respecting Australians are ashamed, or should be."

Mr. Tamaki declared that the character of the anti-Japanese propaganda was interesting from many points of view. "For example, one gentleman, a Mr. HA Staughton, described in the Sydney Morning Herald as 'a prominent business man in the East,' oracularly asserts that 'the idea of Japan is to dominate the whole of the East, beginning with China, then moving on to Manchuria, the maritime provinces of Siberia, and gradually coming down to Java, the Philippine Islands, and Australia.' This is a large and wholesale statement to make, and one may be pardoned for wondering how Mr. Staughton comes to be qualified to express an opinion upon the idea of Japan.

Why Is Japan Suspected?

"One of the objections occasionally urged against the Japanese is that they are inscrutable; in other words, that they do not carry their hearts upon their sleeves, and that, therefore, they are to be avoided; but if Mr. Staughton is well enough informed to be able to express, with any semblance of credibility, the 'idea of Japan,' what becomes of Japan's inscrutability? Mr. Staughton offers no evidence whatever of the statement which he so courageously makes. Perhaps he is courageous enough to know that in a congenial atmosphere of prejudice against Japan evidence is not required.

"But still the question arises, what can be the object of this persistent suspicion of Japan? Can it do Australia any good, or is it simply an endeavor upon the part of those who indulge therein to attain a certain amount of popularity in Australia by joining in the inharmonious chorus of unfriendliness to a nation which has proved itself to be a friend? Can it be that so many prophecies have been made concerning what Japan might do under certain circumstances, and which Japan's actions have falsified, that it is deemed necessary to endeavor to bring about a condition of things which may save the faces of the discredited prophets?"

Anglo-Japanese Alliance

The Japanese Consul-General then cited in favor of Japan recent utterances of Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson and J. L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer. He continued: "Speaking for myself, I can say, honestly and without fear of any contradiction, that it has not only been my strongest endeavor, but also that of all my predecessors, to maintain the warmest and most friendly relations between Japan and Australia. I can also say that a search through all the records of speeches or writings by our principal Japanese representative authorities will result in showing a similar endeavor on their part.

"There is one other question to which I should like to allude, and that is the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The attitude of those Australians who would wish that alliance to be terminated is an insoluble puzzle to me. If Australia, which is but a part of the British Empire, sincerely believes that she is in danger from Japanese aggression, what better guarantee of her absolute security could she have than the existence of a treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan, the terms of which would assuredly make such fears groundless?"

ECONOMY AS SEEN BY VISCOUNTESS ASTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Viscountess Astor, with her usual breezy directness, has been telling politicians and women in particular, in the Lloyd George Liberal Magazine, what she thinks about the economy agitation which is occupying the thoughts of so many people in England just now. "The trouble is," she says, "that people use the word economy in all sorts of different ways, and mean different things by it. A certain type of politician who has a 'down' on the government will tell you that true economy means cutting down all the 'spending departments' to nothing at all."

Lady Astor considers one should look critically at "loud-voiced patriots" who clamor for economy, though she admits it is "a vital need for all of us, as individuals and as a nation." Her own special reforms, where she evidently thinks economy is unwise, are the care of infants and mothers by the State, and education. Of the latter she says: "A lack in this country today is first-class, technical and scientific workers. It would pay us to spend more on good technical education for a far larger number of people. And since it is no good giving people technical education until they have a pretty good general education, that may mean more expenditure on education all around. What we do need," she concludes, "is to be very sure that the money we spend will bring us in a really good return."

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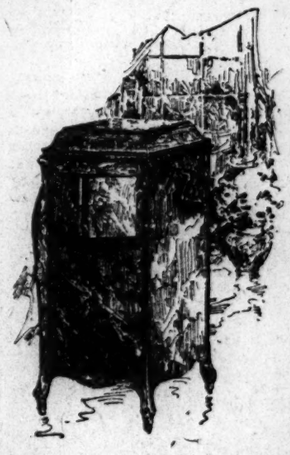

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EFFORT TO REDUCE ARMY IN FRANCE

Calling Up of 1921 Class of Conscripts Roused Serious Opposition in the Chamber but Sanction Was Obtained

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — When the French Government desired to call up the 1921 class of conscripts for the month of April there was serious opposition, although in the end the government obtained an overwhelming majority. There was, indeed, never the slightest chance that when the needs of the army were invoked the demands of the government would be refused. Nevertheless, the discussion was significant. It called attention to the growing feeling in favor of a substantial reduction of the present period of army service. That service which is obligatory for all Frenchmen is three years. It is true that a bill is being introduced which reduces the period to two years and on certain conditions to 18 months.

The basic ideal of this diminution of service is accepted but France is impatient for the realization of the promises that have been made for so long. Moreover, the government proposals are not found satisfactory by a large number of French people. It is considered that a year's service or even less should be sufficient for the defense of France. On this point, however, the government appears adamant. It may be doubted whether military service will be brought down to a shorter time than two years in reality, whatever the text of the bill says.

Former Minister Resigned

It will be remembered that Andrew Lefèbvre, who was War Minister in the Leygues' Cabinet, resigned rather than consent to even a nominal 18 months' service law. He maintained that there should be at least two full classes always under the colors. The sentiment of the country, expecting some real relief from the terrible military burden imposed on the male population, forced French ministers to make the most generous promises. Mr. Lefèbvre, who was honest enough to state frankly what the other ministers actually meant, found himself obliged to resign.

His successor in the Briand Cabinet, Louis Barthou, reverted to Mr. Lefèbvre's way of thinking. He is one of the men who before the war was responsible for the passing of the three years' law. He would probably resent the title of militarist, but the fact is that he is a nationalist of the most fervent kind, who believes in the efficacy of force and who is desirous of keeping the army up to the highest possible figure.

What he wants is an army of about 800,000 men. If he could get them on a system of two years' service or even 18 months' service, he would probably be content. But he has laid down as a condition of the reduction of the period of military service that there should be a large number of volunteers and a huge colonial army. He wants nearly 100,000 volunteers and 800,000 native troops to supplement the conscript troops of France. A period of two years' conscription might yield a compulsory army of 400,000 men. Any further reduction would, according to Mr. Barthou, be dangerous, and thus he would appear to be an opponent even of the 18 months' proposal.

Military Reforms Wanted

The parliamentary debate was not directly on the main issue. Paul Boncour, who began the debate, made a sort of flank attack on the Barthou thesis. He took advantage of the demand for the call up of the 1921 class to demand the postponement of the call up so that the men would only serve one year. Obviously, however, this suggestion posed the whole question of military reform. The three years' law would doubtless remain in vigor but Mr. Boncour would have the date of call up and of liberation of each specific class definitely stated by Parliament. He asked that the summons to the second portion of the 1922 class should be the signal for the relief of the 1921 class.

The deputy asked why the law, in spite of so many promises, had not yet been framed. His own reply was that the authorities mean to stick to their old conception of army organization. They want to possess a great army in being. Mr. Boncour's theory is that the active army should be comparatively small, just large enough to serve as a sort of iron curtain behind which mobilization can take place in case of need. Not many men are required for this purpose. Apart from serving as a covering force which would render mobilization possible, the function of the organized army should be merely to teach the citizens in the shortest possible space of time their duties as soldiers. The demoralizing life of barracks should be cut down. Economically the maintenance of a big army is disastrous for France as well as a great handicap to the individual who is taken from his working civil life at a critical age.

Reorganization Needed

Mr. Boncour urged that if the class of this year were to be dismissed at a stated date next year the military authorities would be obliged to revise their methods. A thorough reorganization would be necessary. It, however, they could be assured of between 500,000 and 600,000 men in France to work their antiquated machine, they would continue to neglect to reform the organization.

For all French needs one year's service was ample. Men of all parties were agreed on that point. It was not a Socialist doctrine but a question of fact. What he wished to do was to give France the utmost defensive power. That power should be placed not in an active army but in the possibility of the mobilization of an armed nation.

General de Castelnau, who has been made the hero of the Right in his rôle of deputy, opposed Mr. Boncour on the ground of the situation of the moment. His conception of the army is that it constitutes a menacing instrument to be shaken in the face of Germany. That is indeed the conception of the Right as a whole. If France keeps a strong army always ready to march into Germany she can bring to an end the dilatory maneuvers of Germany, who speculated upon the lassitude of the French people. The army in short is a weapon which must be kept always bright and sharp.

Reduction Opposed

Louis Barthou was at any rate led into the renunciation of far-off expeditions, of which the Chamber is weary. Everything would be done to reduce the commitments of France in so far as they involved the maintenance of large armies in Syria and in Cilicia. Nevertheless France, having accepted a mandate, could not retire without first guaranteeing French rights and interests and assuring the defense of French proteges.

But against the reduction of the army to the numbers implied in the Boncour scheme, he was resolutely opposed. France had many obligations in many parts of the world. Besides the official German Army, reduced to 100,000 men, there were across the Rhine numerous armed organizations. From the other side of the Rhine there came provocations and challenges. France must be in a position to apply sanctions and to obtain French rights.

There was a violent incident when a Communist deputy, John Renaud, read a declaration which referred to "two rival imperialisms—French and German." Louis Barthou protested vigorously against the accusation of imperialism. France had been attacked and invaded. She had lost enormously. She was endeavoring to secure reparations in a pacific way and with great moderation and wisdom. The Chamber showed its sympathy with the War Minister by voting all his proposals.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TRADE POSSIBILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—Mr. Martens, who before his expulsion from the United States of America was acting in the capacity of Soviet representative in that country, has recently arrived in Moscow, where he has made the following statement regarding his expulsion, and the possibility of trade relations between Russia and America under the Harding régime:

"The decision to expel the Soviet representative in America was due to the Wilson group, and was not an expression of the will of the American people, or even of the Senate. With Senator Harding as President, the policy of the United States in regard to Russia will be radically changed, as the party which supports him is most interested in a speedy resumption of trade relations with Russia.

"American commercial circles are already making preparations for trading with Russia. Mr. Vanderlip, who on his return from Moscow a short time ago to the United States brought with him a draft agreement, which has now been ratified by the syndicate on whose behalf he went to Moscow, is now again leaving America for Moscow. Any negotiations with him, however, can only lead to concrete results if the American Government gives serious guarantees in respect to the exchange of goods, and also guarantees the inviolability of Russian goods and gold in America, and, further, removes the possibility of the recurrence of such incidents as the expulsion from the States of the Russian diplomatic mission. Senator Harding's government will, no doubt, give these guarantees.

"American manufacturers were very indignant with Mr. Wilson for his policy which compelled the cancellation of the numerous Russian orders which had been placed in America. Trade with Russia is not only of importance to American manufacturers, but also to American workingmen, as Russian orders will undoubtedly contribute to an improvement of the economic crisis which exists at present in America.

"The craving of Russian immigrants in America to return to Russia is very great, and it is most difficult to hold them back, despite the warnings as to the hardships which they are told they will have to endure in Russia. It is, therefore, necessary to prepare measures for the best utilization of this mass of highly skilled workmen.

"There are no grounds for any anxiety as to our future relations with America. American manufacturers will not engage in abstract discussions with the Soviet power, but will hurry up to include a trade agreement with Russia before other countries do so."

TRAVELING ON FOOT IN GREECE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

After a stiff walk up hill for about three miles we reached the little market town of Hypati (where Lucian had his surprising adventures and was turned into an ass). It lies perched up on the steep slopes of Mt. Oeta, overlooking the flat Sperchelos Valley, the ancient home of Achilles, about

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Old bridge across the Mornos River at Steno, by Phyllis Emmerson

1500 feet above the sea, with steep, narrow streets, one of which is a carriage road winding down to the plain below to the railway, and a square. Every Greek town and village of any size has a square, corresponding to the ancient agora. We had stayed the night before at the watering-place in the plain, and I had been up to Hypati to arrange with a man to be our guide for a journey southward over the mountains; and we expected to find

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Aleko, by Phyllis Emmerson

him waiting for us. But we were late in arriving, and he proved a surly fellow who now said it was too late to start, and he would not go in the heat of the day, and we should not arrive at our destination. That evening we had about 20 miles to go. He was quite firm, and we were feeling helpless, when a large and genial man came up, hearing that there were strangers in a difficulty. He asked me if I spoke French. I said I did, but Greek better. So he asked us, in French, what our trouble was, and then suggested we should go to a man he knew who might be useful. He was a visitor to Hypati from Athens, but he seemed to know every one, and assured us that the man we had originally engaged had a bad reputation and a very poor pony.

His friend was the owner of a small store, and we went there and explained ourselves again, and more men came in. (It was now about 9 in the morning). There was much talk about us, our journey, Greece, England, the war, and this year's failure of the vineyards. We were growing impatient, wishing that these pleasant people would also see about finding us a guide (you get used to expecting others to do things for you in Greece, so friendly is every one). But we were wrong. Scouts had already been sent out and presently one returned with a man who would go with us and had a good pony. We bargained over his pay, came to an agreement, and he went off to get the animal ready. Meanwhile our host of the moment, the shop-owner, was giving us letters of introduction to friends of his living in two of the villages we were to pass through. We would stay with them.

About 10 o'clock Aleko, our guide, returned with his pony, on his back a large wooden pack-saddle. So travel all Greeks in the interior, walking and riding the whole day. The ponies are small, sturdy and generally very sure-footed. We fastened our packs to the saddle and started off, first—it seems inevitable in Greece—down the 1500 feet we had climbed, then steeply up the other side to about 3000 feet, till we reached a village and a good spring, where we rested and had lunch.

It was July, and midday, with no cloud to be seen except it may be hovering over some distant mountain peak, but the air was so fresh at this height that we were glad to sit in the sun. We resumed our journey, continuing to climb till, with a last steep ascent, we reached the top of a narrow saddle—we were now nearly 5000 feet up—with an immediate and equally steep descent as the other side, and firwoods to right and left of us. From here we looked far over the country and want to drink, but Aleko would say no: "It is not clear, it is not cold. There is a spring a little way farther on, where the water is good." We obeyed reluctantly: to our northern senses the stream was clear and cool enough. But he was always right; we reached a stream as pure as crystal, and so cold that we exclaimed with delight; and Aleko would add that presently we should come to another spring still colder and better, a little higher up. Greek peasants talk much of springs and say of a village or a town, not that it has good air or thriving trade, but that it has an abundance of good water. A low stone wall and basin (for animals) is built for such springs, the water coming up a wooden pipe. The source is generally immediately above the well, and parties often make detours to reach them.

So we walked on very pleasantly in that clear and cool air, stopping once at a miller's for an ouzo and to eat some cherries; through many firwoods, down into a deep and narrow valley, well cultivated, with the water of a stream carried in channels through the fields, up over another steep saddle, then gradually down in the gathering dusk—we had passed the main watershed now and were in a new river system that in the distance; Parnassus on the left, Guiona, the highest mountain in Greece south of Olympus, and the remarkably jagged peak of Vardousi to the right.

Our path was smooth enough (for Greece) but very narrow, often not more than a foot and a half wide, a mere shelf cut in the hillsides, carried away in places by the rains and snows of winter, and repaired every year. We passed many streams and springs, there being an abundance of water in this part of Greece; and at some rushing stream we would stop drained into the Gulf of Corinth—till we reached Mavrolithari about 8:30 in the evening, and asked for the man to whom we carried the letter of introduction from Hypati. At the sound of his name, a man detached himself from a group who were gathered in the village square, beneath a giant plane tree that guarded the spring, resting and talking in the cool of the evening, and came up to us. He read our letter, said simply "Kalôs oriste" (you have chosen well to come here), and led us to his house.

As is common in Greece, especially in villages built on the hillside like Mavrolithari the living rooms of the house were on the floor above the ground floor and were approached by a wooden staircase outside the building. Our hostess was standing in the doorway above these stairs, when we arrived; and though she had not had even the short explanation of us that her husband had, and it was dark, she welcomed us with as much simplicity and ease as if we had not only been expected but were old friends in the habit of making a weekly call. "Kalôs oriste," to which we reply, "Kalôs sas evrame" (it is well that we have found you). We were shown into the sitting room, and many other members of the family came in, our hostess' father, a priest from the village we had passed on our journey and who insisted on our staying with him on our return, her sister, two of her husband's sisters, a cousin, and some shy children. Presently some rich cherry jam was brought in, of which you take a spoonful and then drink a glass of water. We talked for a long time on all subjects, but no special curiosity was shown about us or our doings, no hint was given that we were doing anything unusual; we were just accepted, strangers from a foreign country with an introduction from a guest friend in another village. Our guide, of course, and the pony shared all the hospitality. The talk that evening, indeed, went on longer than we wished; we were very hungry, and it was not till 10 that we were given supper of eggs, cheese and yaourti (which is made from sheep's milk soured, a little like junket but not so sweet). Then mattresses were put down for us on the floors of the living room, clean sheets and blankets, and we retired to sleep well.

Next morning after breakfast our host accompanied us on our way, as he had business in Athens and was walking 16 miles or so eastward to the nearest railway station. Our way lay south down the valley of the Mornos River, which here for about 10 miles runs due north and south between the cliffs of Guiona on the left, and the more gentle lower slopes of Vardousi on the right bank. We parted with many expressions of thanks and good will, and an earnest request from Aleko to our host, that when next the latter came to Hypati he must ask for him, Aleko, and he would find a good return for his hospitality.

SALT RIVER VALLEY DAIRYING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona—The Salt River Valley, once known as the greatest dairying section of the Pacific coast, is returning to the industry, with thousands of cows arriving to feed upon newly planted pastures of alfalfa that succeed great areas devoted to long-staple cotton last year. New irrigation enterprises are planned, one of them, north of the valley, is expected to develop 30,000 horsepower and to irrigate 40,000 acres.

RUSSIANS PERMIT NO FREEMASONRY

Lodges Were Suppressed in 1822 by the Tzar in Consequence of Dissensions Which Arose

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia—Russia is one country on the globe where Freemasonry is still prohibited. It was not always so, for, according to tradition, Peter the Great was initiated into the craft by Sir Christopher Wren and assisted in the founding of a lodge in Petrograd before the close of the seventeenth century. By the middle of the eighteenth century Freemasonry in Russia and become very strong, and received a powerful impulse in 1777, from the Duke of Sudermania, head of the principal chapter of the Swedish brotherhood, who accompanied his brother, Gustavus III, to Petrograd that year.

The Russian lodges were then in close touch with the Prussian Grand Lodge, over which Prince Ferdinand of Prussia presided. About that time Freemasonry in Russia began to lose its original character and became mixed up with alchemists, illuminati, and various charlatans. In 1782, the martinists were founded at Moscow and made rapid progress, building themselves a temple, but their meetings were soon denounced by the police as hotbeds of revolutionary propaganda. Paul I was a member of the craft and he, too, had been drawn into the martinist movement, of which Prince Gabriel Galitzine was a prominent member. Novikof, another leader, was sent to a fortress at Schlusselburg, where he remained until Paul I released him on his accession to the throne.

In 1731, Capt. John Phillips was appointed by the Grand Lodge of England to be provincial grand master of Russia, and, in 1734, Gen. Lord James Keith, brother of the Earl of Kintore, grand master of England in 1740, was master of a lodge at Petrograd. The number of lodges increased to such an extent that, in September, 1776, the national Grand Lodge of Russia was formed. In 1779, a rival grand lodge under Swedish authority was set up. In April, 1782, a law was passed forbidding secret societies throughout Russia, but the Freemasons were not included and two years later the Empress of all the Russias invited the Grand Lodge of Scotland to establish there a Scottish lodge under the name of the Imperial lodge.

In 1797, the law against secret societies was renewed, and, although Freemasonry was not mentioned, Paul I caused all the masters of the lodge known to him to give their hand and word that they would open no lodges. Alexander renewed the decree on his accession to the throne in 1801, but shortly afterward caused it to be understood that he would not interfere with the meetings of the craft; and, in 1816 and and 1817, many lodges were reopened and new lodges formed. In 1822, however, in consequence of dissension which arose, the Tzar issued a ukase ordering the closing of all lodges and forbidding them at any future time to reopen. Since that time there has been no Freemasonry in Russia, although Russians in other countries have been initiated, and should the ban ever be removed there will be found many in Russia qualified to form lodges and conduct Masonic business.

We cordially invite your account—

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Women's and Misses' Handmade Blouses of French voile and batiste. Very attractive styles with long sleeves. Very special at 2.65 and 3.65.

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These have deep plaited flounce and come in three different styles. All the popular spring colors are represented. Exceptional value.

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BOSTON

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jan at a Forest Theater

Jan was a boy who loved to "explore." If he could only get into some strange place where he had never before been, such as a little town he had never visited, or a great factory, where the managers did not mind little tads like him "prowling" around, he was sure to start on an exploring expedition, as he called it. And he learned a great deal that way, because all boys who keep their eyes and ears open will find out a great many unusual and useful things.

One day Jan had played out all the games he usually played at his parents' summer cottage. Putting aside his balls and bats and tennis racquet, he called to his collie, Gyp, and started on a long walk in the direction of Carmel, for he was resolved to "explore," and this was a blue, sunshiny day—just the sort of a day to see what lay beyond that stretch of woods several miles away. So he set out. Gyp lived up to his name, which was really Gypsy, for he wandered up the hill and through the trees, and seldom on the path Jan was following, but always he kept a weather eye out for his master, especially at curves in the trail or where another path branched off, so that he would be sure and follow the boy, for he was a true and intelligent companion.

The boy had never been in Carmel, a pretty little town, or hamlet, by the side of a little bay of the sea. So as he went along he saw many things that made him glad he had come. Finally he reached a place where a crowd of people were standing in a sunny clearing near a grove of tall pines. He walked in among them to see what they were doing, and discovered that they were going a few at a time through the grove, where they went out of sight. Nothing that they said told him what they were doing, so finally, when Gyp was sitting up as straight as could be and looking at his little master and wondering why on earth they were not following a trail and running down a hill or playing tag or something, Jan went to one of the men and asked what was in the grove. The man answered that it was a forest theater, and that they were giving Shakespeare's play, "Twelfth Night," and the price of admission was 50 cents.

Jan had received his weekly allowance only a short while ago, so the thought came that here was something tiptop to explore—a forest theater. Think of it! So bidding Gyp follow close at his heels he paid the price of admission and was permitted to follow the winding trail through the pines along which so many others had gone. Then he came out suddenly into the sunlight, and looked down a hillside which had been made into a series of little terraces. These were the seats for the audience at the theater. Enough pine trees had been cleared away to make this place for the spectators, and also, at the foot of the little hill, to make the stage. The stage was all banked and inclosed with evergreen boughs and looked very cosy. Jan chose a seat near the top, where he could see all the people below him, and had Gyp sit down close by his side. The dog was pretty busy looking all around, too, for this was a funny, funny place, to be sure, with circles of all sorts of folks sitting on a hillside one above another, in the sun.

This was surely a capital exploring expedition, and the lad made the most of it. The little theater was well sheltered, but the wind from the ocean was singing in the pine tops above the audience and made a kind of far-away music for them.

After a while the play began. The players were all in the silks and satins and swords and feathered caps of the drama, and there was plenty to interest Jan. There were musicians hidden away behind some of the greenery who made very good music and made Gyp prick up his ears at first to find out just where they were. But the boy liked the clown the best of all the players. When the clown was left alone on the stage at the last, he made a little speech that Jan enjoyed:

When that I was and a little tiny boy,
With hey, ho, the wind and the rain,
A foolish thing was but a toy,
For the rain it raineth every day.

. . . . . .

A great while ago the world begun,
With hey, ho, the wind and the rain,
But that's all one, our play is done,
And we'll strive to please you every day.

Native Children in South Africa

All the native children in South Africa have brown skins and woolly black hair. The natives, who live in towns, imitate white people, so we will talk about them as they are on the farms or in their own villages.

The babies are tied to their mother's back by a shawl which she fastens in front of her, so they are always snug and warm. Most likely they see as much of what is going on over their mother's shoulder as they would if they had a "pram" or a chair. They are merry the day long.

The boys wear but one garment. It is a blanket dyed red with ocher. Little girls, besides a dress, also wear a kind of bracelet reaching from the wrist to the elbow. It is formed of brass rings increasing in size to suit the shape of the arm. These bracelets are never taken off.

But you would like to know what these children learn. Not anything from books, for very few of them have any chance of going to school. But they are taught a great deal that is useful to them. As soon as they can walk they begin to carry things. You see a native never does this in his hand if he can help it, but always on his head. No matter what it is, a tiny parcel or a bundle of wood, a pail of milk or a bag of maize, it is balanced on the head. To see mites of three and four trying to do it is most amusing. But they soon learn the knack, and then it is a matter of practice. A native woman thinks nothing of carrying in this way two pails of water at the same time.

Then the children are taught about the great outdoors as it is on the veldt around them—the names, appearance, habits and uses of all its plants and animals. Then they are trained to read the face of the sky as well as the earth. Not only do they learn to direct their course by the sun, but, also, by the stars, every one of which they know, when they rise and when they set. That is why when his master tells a native boy that he wants to get up early in the morning he does not say the hour, for the native boy has no watch or clock, but when a certain star is at its highest in the heavens, he is always called, within a few minutes of the correct time.

By putting his ear to the ground the native boy can tell whether a horse or oxen are coming, although the sound may be miles away.

The girls learn to cook the food, grow the maize, and grind it in little hand mills. They also help to make the huts the natives live in. Men fix the trunks of trees in the ground and interlace them with twigs. Then the women and girls cover the whole with mud and thatch it with grass. The door is of bamboo reeds, and is like basket work. The huts look like beehives, and they are always arranged in a circle round a big one, which belongs to their chief. In the middle of each is a flat stone which is used as a fireplace in cold weather. But there is no chimney.

Neither boys nor girls ever hurry. They take their time over everything. Their language is pleasant to hear, but it is difficult to learn because of the clicks in it. This sound is made by pressing the tongue sharply against the back of the teeth, which is easy in itself. But not many white people can do it in speaking.

April

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

April loves to bring surprise,
Has both dark and sunny skies,
In her bag of weather.
First she gives us blue, then gray,
Tries to make for us each day
Different altogether.

She changes, changes for our sake,
Thinks it tiresome to make
Every day the same.
She works sometimes from morn till night
For she wants to make us quite
Happy that she came.

Cottontail Finds Some Friends

Way off in the woods lived Cottontail. Yes, Cottontail was a little rabbit. Mother Bunny named him that because his tail was white and fluffy like cotton.

His home was in a nest scooped out of turf and lined with some of Mother Bunny's fur. Over him was a blanket of dry grass through whose tiny holes he could see patches of sunlight and the roof of green grass waving above him. Sometimes his mother was gone a long time and he would stay quietly in the cozy nest, listening for the soft thump, thump of her furry paws when she returned.

It was not long before he went to live in the brush. Then over the grass he would gallop, for he was very nimble. He could jump high and far and fast. Often he sat on his haunches with his forepaws in the air, his ears pointed as though he were listening.

One day when the air was fragrant with the scent of buds, leaves and bark, he stretched himself out on a sunny spot in the woodland, near a brook. Soon he was fast asleep. When he awoke he found he had a number of visitors. I wonder if you could guess who they were!

He was about to run away, when a frog croaked, "Please stay. We want to play with you."

Yes, the frog was one of the visitors.

"Do you like honey?" buzzed a bee. "I'm making some today and would be pleased to share it with you."

"Twit, twit, twee," sang a gay little goldfinch whom Cottontail hadn't spied until just then. A friendly grasshopper wanted to play a game of "leap-frog" because he had seen Cottontail jump very high and so, of course, knew that the little rabbit would make a good playmate.

You may be sure Cottontail would have stayed longer to frolic with these new friends had he not heard his mother's low call. Away he scurried with a hop, skip and jump, his long ears flapping.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Diagram for puzzle picture

Wouldn't it be fun to make a puzzle picture of Cottontail? By that I mean for you to take a picture of a rabbit and cut it into a number of different-shaped pieces. (See diagram.) Then mix them and try to put them together again to form the picture. A medium-weight cardboard would be good to use for this purpose, as it is firmer than ordinary paper, and the pieces will stay in place better.

The Barn Owl

The Barn Owl, also known as White Owl, Screech Owl and Church Owl, is a dweller of temperate regions. It is generally common throughout the British Islands, but is rare in the northern parts of Scotland. Although resident in Britain an immigration takes place in the autumn from the continent to enjoy the milder winter weather of England. The barn Owl takes up his abode under the roofs of barns, cattle-sheds, and other buildings, in hollow trees, holes in cliffs, ivy-clad ruins, dovecots, and church towers; all are favorite resorts.

Occasionally this owl is abroad in the daytime, especially during late autumn and winter. The writer has had the opportunity of observing the same bird flying almost daily for a period of nine or ten consecutive weeks in the depth of winter, especially on the bright, sunny days. It haunted the same ground and usually at the same hour.

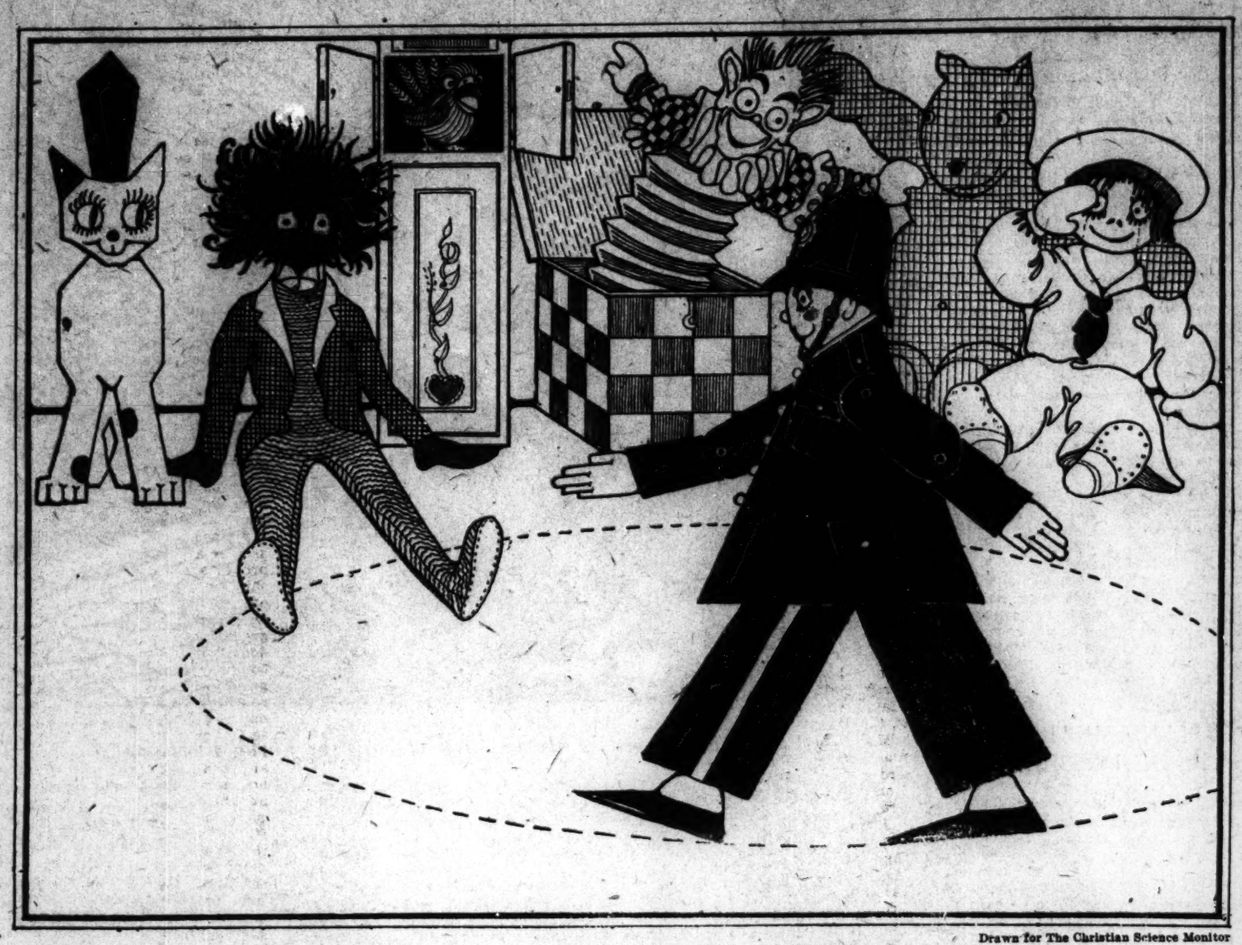
The flight of the White Owl is particularly buoyant, owing to the light weight of its body compared to its large wings, which measure in expanse 36 inches. It gently flaps and floats along in absolute silence; no rush or whirr of wings is audible, however still the evening air may be, due to the softness of its downy plumage with which it is provided. The coloring of the Barn Owl's plumage also renders it almost invisible in the gloom, as the entire undersurface is of silvery whiteness, which obliterates its form when viewed from below with the sky above as a background. Besides its usual screeching call, the Barn Owl utters a snoring cry, which is generally supposed to be the call of the hungry young owlets when in the nest.

It disturbed during the day, this owl assumes quaint attitudes, stretches itself out to full length, sways from side to side and snaps its bill loudly at the intruder. The Barn or White Owl has the whole of the plumage of the upper part rich, golden buff delicately speckled with white, gray, and brown, the conspicuous facial disk white, the edge finely speckled with brown, the wings and tail barred with brown; the whole of the under parts are pure white, bill also white, the legs and toes covered with white hair-like feathers.

Sweet Peas

Sweet peas are among the most handsome and fragrant of all our garden flowers, and yet some of the easiest of all to grow. But their flowering season is not so long as that of many other flowers, and if you would like to have them in bloom all through the summer, you must not sow all your seeds at the same time, but must sow some in early April, and some later in the spring. You will then have the second crop coming into blossom just as the first is stopping, and so will be able to gather their flowers over a period twice as long as would be possible if you sowed all the seeds at the same time. You must remember, too, that the more flowers you pick the more your plants will produce, for it is a bigger demand on them to make pods of ripened seeds than it is to produce bunches of flowers, and if you allow all the flowers to remain on the plants, their beauty will soon be over.

Sweet peas like best a rich soil and a sunny position, and will make far stronger plants if you give them plenty of room to grow. You should sow the seeds in little drills about one inch deep, which you can make quite easily by drawing a small piece of stick two or three times through the soil, and the distance from one seed to the next should not be less than three inches. If you would like to have really fine flowers, however, you will have to allow them at least six inches between one plant and another, and must give them plenty of water in dry weather. You can make a splendid fertilizer for them by dissolving half an ounce of saltpeter and the same quantity of phosphate of potash (to be had at the chemist's) in one gallon of water.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Policeman was wound up and began to walk round and round in circles

Toys for Sale

Mr. Dingle was a toy maker of a very unusual kind, for he made the toys all himself, and when they were finished they were so splendid he could not bear to sell them.

This morning Mrs. Dingle was in the workshop dusting them with her feather brush. There they stood in a row propped up against the wall. First came Pussy Cat, Gollywog and Cuckoo, then Jack-in-the-Box's box, and after that Teddy Bear, the Policeman and the Sailor Boy. Mrs. Dingle had been tickling their faces in turn. She stepped back to admire the Policeman, "Ah," she said, for of course she often talked to them, "you're a beauty. Dingle did a fine day's work when he painted your red cheeks and put the little machine inside to make you walk."

Just at that moment Mr. Dingle came in, carrying some kind of a clockwork contrivance. He had hardly shut the door behind him before Mrs. Dingle ran to him and said, "Now Dingle, I ask you for the hundredth time—which one are you going to sell?" and she nodded over at the toys. "Now what do you say to selling Sailor?" Mrs. Dingle went on when her husband did not answer.

"Sell Sailor Boy," called Dingle, in great consternation. "Why, it's not three weeks since I sewed him into his fine serge suit and painted his bonny blue eyes—don't you remember, my dear, how the paint was a little too wet and a streak of blue ran down each cheek?"

Mrs. Dingle did remember; after all, perhaps it wasn't fair to sell Sailor Boy so soon. "But—why not Gollywog?" she asked. "It's three years come Michaelmas since you fitted him into his stockinet suit and gave him his boot-button eyes."

"So it is, my dear," said Dingle, "and just think how we'd miss him after three happy years." Then he added, slyly, "Perhaps we might sell the Policeman now."

"Dingle," said his wife, stepping back and shaking her head, "The Policeman is the admiration of all the neighbors when you wind him up and make him walk. No! the Policeman shall not be sold!"

"Dahlia Dingle," called her husband, laughing, "you love our family just as well as I do—and that reminds me—" here he began to search his pockets. "How could we sell our toys when the postman has brought a letter from Cousin Buskin to say he's bringing his two bairns Janet and James to spend a month with us."

"And you never said a word about it!" Mrs. Dingle cried. "Why there are a hundred things to be done! Cakes to be made, the cow to be milked and a pannikin of strawberries to be pulled. Come along Dingle at once and help me put the pink frill round the canary bird's cage." Out she bustled and Dingle followed more slowly.

A strange thing happened. One by one the toys turned their heads and looked at the door. Pussy Cat crept toward it and listened. "It's all right," she purred, "they're not coming back yet, they've shut the kitchen door." That was good news; the toys all began to stretch their arms and legs and move around a little.

"Here's a pretty kettle of fish," said the Sailor, looking round at the others.

"Children coming," said Gollywog, and he tossed his head.

"They'll lead us a nice dance," Pussy meowed.

"Cuckoo, oh, dear! cuckoo, oh, dear!" sang the Cuckoo.

Even Jack in his box woke up to the fact that something unusual was happening. Springing up and throwing out his arms he called cheerily, "Cock-a-doodle-doodle-doo. What's happened?" Then pretending to be very serious he asked in a stage whisper, "Which one is going to be sold?"

"It's worse," called the Cuckoo.

"Children!" exclaimed Golly.

"Coming to stay," roared the Sailor.

"A whole month," said Pussy.

"We won't have it," growled Teddy. "Let's rebel; let's—escape."

Cheers greeted this remark; only the Policeman kept quiet.

"I propose we form a committee," meowed Pussy. "Teddy, you're chairman."

Golly stepped forward without more delay to address the meeting. "Mr. Chairman Teddy," he said, "or Mr. Teddy Chairman, or plain Mr. Chairman—"

"He's not plain," shouted Jack, popping up out of his box.

"Order, order!" called Teddy, shutting down the lid of Jack's box with his paw.

Golly continued. "As I was saying, Mr. Chairman, we are toys. Toys we always have been and toys we always will be." Cheers again. "We have led a quiet life, our existence has been uninterruptedly tranquil—"

"Cock-a-doodle-doodle-doo," crowed that impudent Jack, bobbing up again. Down came Teddy's paw on the lid of the box. "Order," he called, "order."

"We want peace and quiet," purred Pussy. "Children, why children may even want to play with us."

"Cuckoo," sang the Cuckoo. "I say run away. Cuckoo."

"If we run away, Capt'n," said the Sailor Boy, touching his cap to Teddy, "what I want to know is how will Jack go when he can't get out of his box?"

"I'll hold on to Pussy Cat's tail," said Jack, bobbing up.

"Meow," mumbled Pussy, "I object."

"Order, order," called Teddy, and shut down the lid once more. "Wind up the Policeman; he wants to talk," he said to Sailor Boy.

The Policeman was wound up and began to walk round and round in circles. He moved very stiffly and talked in time to the beat of his own feet. "You're all wrong," he said, jerkily, "I'm glad they'll come. Children are great fun. How they'll love us! I want to be played with. That's what we're for. If there were no children there—would—be—no—toys." The last words he said very slowly, for his machinery was running down.

"I believe he's right, mates," called the Sailor Boy. "Let's have a dance while we think it over." So they all danced except Cuckoo and Jack, till a knock at the cottage door sent them back to their places and they stood leaning up against the wall looking as stiff and wooden as possible. Not a minute too soon, either, for the door opened and Mr. Dingle's voice said, "Run along in there and see my toys," and in came Janet and James, twins, and not much bigger than the toys. They gave squeals of delight.

"Aren't they big?" said James.

"And aren't they beauties?" echoed Janet.

"Oh! I do like you," said Janet, throwing her arms round Golly and rolling him over onto the floor. There they sat together and when Janet patted his head and clapped his hands together it was easily seen that Gollywog thoroughly enjoyed it. The children ran from one toy to another. They danced with Sailor Boy and stroked Pussy; they opened Jack's box and laughed when he sprang up, they made the Cuckoo sing and the Policeman walk.

If they hadn't been so busy watching the Policeman strut around they might have heard this conversation going on.

"The Policeman was right," whispered Teddy.

"Cuckoo, it's fun! It's fun!"

"James is going to sail with me round the world," exclaimed Golly.

"Janet pulled my tail," this from a very proud Pussy.

"Why didn't we always play with children?" asked Golly, staring round; but he had to stiffen up very quickly for the door opened and Cousin Buskin, Mrs. Dingle and Dingle himself came in.

"Well! well!" said Dingle, when he saw how the children were enjoying themselves. "I suppose that's what toys are made for."

The Rubber Eraser

"Come, Helen, it's time you were going to bed!" called mother.

"Mother, dear, please may I stay up a little longer? Daddy said he would tell me a story about something I use, and he hasn't told me yet."

"All right," said Mother.

"Tell me about the thing that goes on top of a pencil tonight, Daddy. A nice rubber eraser."

"That is the most interesting of all. Rubber comes from tropical lands in Mexico and Central and South America, where rubber trees grow wild, just like you saw the maple trees in the country this summer.

"Rubber erasers are the sap or juice which comes out of the tree. It was first discovered by civilized man when the early Spaniards found cloth covered with this gum used by the natives to keep the heavy rains from them; rain could not go through it.

"The natives cure the gum by building a great big fire with green leaves in it to make a heavy smoke. Then they get a stick and take some of this sap they get out of the trees on it and keep turning it and turning on this stick till it becomes all hard, then they get more until that gets hard. They cut this away from the stick and send it to America to make erasers and boots, auto tires, waterproof clothing and lots of things.

"In 1843 a man by the name of Goodyear, who was an inventor of New Haven, sat before an open fireplace and was trying, as he had done for months, to see if rubber could be made pliable and made into the many things he thought it could be. When, all of a sudden, he got discouraged and threw this piece of gum into the fire, and went away, determined never to try and do anything with rubber gum again. Then he dug it out again, and behold it was then pliable and possible to form into any shape he wanted it.

"By accident Mr. Goodyear discovered how to vulcanize rubber.

"Oh! I have forgotten the most important part: before he threw this piece of rubber gum into the fire he had rubbed sulphur into it.

"The rubber eraser, then, you see, is purely the pure gum treated first with sulphur, then heated. By using more or less sulphur the rubber can be made soft for erasers or hard for haircombs."

"How do they get enough trees to make all the tires for the automobiles? Remember, Daddy, there are four tires on each auto and oh, so many autos."

"Yes, there are many, many tires made each year, but then, too, there are many, many rubber trees planted each year. And there are many other things besides tires and erasers to supply rubber for."

Sandhills

You may be able to know something about families by the company they keep just as the proverb says you may about people, but you can know them much better by their holidays.

There are countless ways of spending holidays, that is summer holidays from the end of July to early in September, and they have much more to do with characters than anyone thinks. Some families, for instance, spend their holidays on the tops of cliffs; the shore is a long way down and there are no sands, only rocks and shingle and the sea is always rough, so they play tennis and cricket and go bicycle riding inland much as they do at home and hardly ever go down to the sea except to bathe, and the result is that they never get to know anything about tides and ships at all.

Then there are the families which hardly ever went near the sea at all—they didn't like it for some reason—they went to farms and rode the cows and horses and hay-maked and gleaned, and to hear them talk there was little about farming that they didn't know.

Others went to mountains in Wales or Scotland or up to the Lakes. That was rather more interesting because there were climbs to be done and sudden mists which might keep you out all night; but there was hardly a flat place in the district for a cricket or football match, and bicycles were hard work because of the hills, so it must have been pretty cramped we thought.

But the worst kind in our estimation were those who went to a new place every year because their people wanted to show them over the country, a kind of geographical holiday with a purpose. Once or twice they came and stayed at our place for a year. They had seen so many places that they didn't remember one from another; it was rocks one year and sands the next, cliffs again with farms and mountains thrown in between, and they hardly ever knew until they got there whether it was a place for boats or kites, or whether it was any good even taking bathing suits.

To look back at it now our way must have seemed a bit monotonous to those globe trotters. We certainly had to learn our geography later on, but we didn't believe there was a better way of holidaying than ours in the world and we don't to this day. We went to the Lincolnshire coast—we always had gone and we always would go—and when you have grown up in such a place, so to speak, and are a natural explorer there's not much between the sea and the wolds that you haven't covered at some time or other.

We have arrived at the sandhills at last. Our holidays were practically sandhill holidays. For eight twisted miles through the marshes from the railway the sandhills were never out of sight, and now and then you got a glimpse of the sea through a "pull-over" gap. Our square red house, our holiday home, we built right on the top of a flat sandhill, and you went down steps on one side to the beach and on the other to the old fen road on the Roman bank.

The sandhills seemed to be the only barrier between the sea and the fens and they stretched from north to south. Of course the sandhills didn't really keep the sea out, we knew better than that. It was the old Roman bank, sometimes buried beneath them and sometimes lying behind them, that really did it. We had seen a big spring tide and a northwest gale simply eat up the sandhills and it was a sight worth seeing. The tides swept in over the flat sands like galloping horses on these occasions, and sometimes they would make a breach and the whole village would be called out with stakes and fagots to hold the sea back until the tide turned.

But it didn't happen often and for years there would be plenty of sand while some other part of the coast would be bearing the brunt. Then the sandhills were the greatest playground in the world. Not far from our house was the coastguards' look-out box where they kept watch with their telescopes and signal flags, and many a wet day we sat and listened to tales of their voyages and adventure in parts of the world we had never heard of.

We played hide and seek in the evenings with no bounds and no time limit but dark. We went tremendous walks along the sandhills, climbing their peaks, wading through the prickly seathorn bushes in the hollows and picnicking on the highest crests where the great curve of the coast spread out like a map below us and the sea filled one side and the green fen the other.

Our greatest sandhill game besides hide and seek and building secret wigwams was a jumping game and it had all the pleasures of diving and skiing. There were sheer cliffs of sand in some places and 20 or 30 feet below a smooth slope so soft you could hardly climb it. We took a run and a jump and down we went, landing on the soft sand and rolling out of the way to make room for the next behind us. And when the tide happened to be high in the evenings we would wander along the sandhills to "the point," a great wooden groin built to protect a weak spot, and we would lie down as near to the sea as we dared, skimming oyster shells and listening to the crash of the waves while the sun set round and red behind Tennyson's Somersby and the lightship began to wink at us across the sea.

Books Are Ships

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Books are ships in which to seek
A foreign land;
Friendly comrades, stanch and true,
Who understand;
Waiting feasts, forever spread
For your delight;
Stars, that shine like beacons through
The longest night.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LIBERAL LEAGUE

National Student Organization Formed at Harvard by Delegates From 45 Colleges and Universities of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Marking the first step in the organization of the liberal student organizations of the colleges and universities of the United States into a national organization, and reflecting a broader attitude on the part of college faculties toward liberal thought, the Intercollegiate Liberal League was formed at a two-day convention at Harvard University. Forty-five colleges and universities were represented at the meeting, which defined the purpose of the organization as, "to bring about the fair and open-minded consideration of social, industrial, political and international questions by groups of college students."

Following out the program adopted in the declaration of purposes of the league that it "will espouse no creed or principle other than that of complete freedom of assembly and discussion in the colleges," speakers of all shades of opinion addressed the meeting. It is, also, regarded as specially significant that the meetings of the convention were held in the Harvard Union, and that Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of the university, and other college presidents and professors lent their aid to the convention and appeared on the same program with speakers with whose names radical opinions are generally associated.

There are two propositions with regard to liberalism, declared the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, of the Community Church of New York; one that the world today has no place for a liberal, and, second, that the world was never more in need of liberalism. Explaining the seeming paradox, Dr. Holmes pointed out that the liberal schools of before the war have been swallowed up by the existing parties, adding that "the long years of evolution are behind and the period of revolution is here." Labor has decided, he asserted, and there is nothing more to be said, and "the crisis is right here today at the point where we have got to line up on the one side or the other."

Kinds of Opinion

We are today facing a great industrial and political problem in relation to which those on the side of the existing order are conservative and those fundamentally against it are radical, Dr. Holmes asserted. Although, he said, "Labor is sometimes wrong on specific issues and has a false answer to many questions, fundamentally. . . . Labor is right and has got to be supported by all those who dream and hope and give their lives for a better world."

In his address to the meeting Mr. Eliot counseled that work for future progress should be predicated upon a study of history, declaring that "a safe future is built upon the achievements of the past." Many of the speakers touched upon the point that truly liberal viewpoints can be attained only by conscientious study, in which the colleges should take an active part. The precedent in this direction was cited by John W. Morris, holder of the Choate fellowship at Harvard University, who has been active in the liberal movement in Cambridge University. He explained the way in which the members of the liberal club divide into commissions for the investigation of questions, from which the opinions of the club are formed.

"The international side of the organization," Mr. Morris said, "is of greatest importance. Students and people of the nations must get closer together to make sure that war shall be forever impossible. I am sure I am speaking for the young men of England when I say that they feel that we must come closer together, still preserving the fundamental sentiment of nationalism, for the safety of the world."

Negro Problem

Any system of society that permits that 3000 Negroes shall be lynched in 35 years; that denies entrance to public institutions because of color; that disenfranchises thousands; that permits such peonage conditions as have been recently revealed, is a slave system and must go, declared Augustus G. Dill, business manager of The Crisis, voicing the plea of the Negro to the convention. He said that the Negro problem in the United States was national, not sectional, and that any plans for industrial or political democracy and universal suffrage were worthless if they continued to ignore the 12,000,000 Negroes of the United States.

In his first public address in the east, Edwin F. Ladd, the Nonpartisan League United States Senator from North Dakota, presented the case of the farmer to the convention, uncompromisingly condemning the interests which insert themselves at a profit between the producer and the consumer. Although the United States have developed the most complete marketing system ever known, he said, it is also the most expensive, and its entire fallacy lies in comparison of what the farmer receives for his product and what the consumer finally pays for it. He asserted that laws were needed to enable the farmers, cooperatively to market their products and to remove the burden of the grain exchanges, which were so organized that the farmer could not make use of them.

It was decided to have the league a national body with regional jurisdictions and local clubs, which could be augmented as liberal organizations were formed in other universities. Cooperation with like student liberal associations in other countries, in many of which the movement has been under way for several years, is planned as essential to realizing the fundamental object of the league, which is the assistance of society.

CUBAN LIBERALS ASK INTERVENTION

General Gomez, Candidate for Presidency, Seeks Definite Findings as to Results of Election—Crowder Plan Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—That crimes and violations of law were committed by the agents of the Cuban Government during the recent presidential elections in Cuba, is charged by Gen. José Miguel Gomez, candidate of the Cuban Liberal Party for the presidency, in a statement issued here yesterday. The Cuban Liberals, he states, appeal to the United States, as a last recourse, to decide whether or not the Cuban elections were the result of intimidation, fraud and violence, and whether the candidate recently elected received a majority of electoral votes.

While stating that his trip to the United States was made for settling personal affairs in New York, General Gomez declared that he also desired to deliver personally to Dr. Manuel R. Angulo, the representative of the Liberal Party in this city, "abundant proofs of the crimes and violations of law committed by the agents of the Government of Cuba in the elections lately passed.

Statement Forthcoming

"Dr. Angulo," General Gomez said, "will present all this evidence to the Department of State, with a formal petition from the Liberal Party requesting the Government of the United States to make a definite decision in this dispute, which decision we will gladly respect, even if it should be against us, provided it determines whether or not the Cuban elections were the result of intimidation, fraud and violence, and whether the candidate who claims to be elected has or has not the majority of the electoral votes.

"The Cuban Liberals appeal to the United States as a last recourse. We are jealous of our sovereignty, and we would prefer to settle our internal affairs in our own way. But limitations are placed upon our activities by the permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba.

"Moreover, the Liberals appeal to the United States because this country guaranteed them honest elections. In a note of August 30, 1920, this was promised definitely, and in many other documents the promise was reiterated. Moreover, the United States Government, in fulfilling its obligations, sent to Cuba a number of observers, some of whom made public their official reports, asserting that the elections had been a military conspiracy directed by the government against the popular will.

"If, after these assurances, the Government of the United States should refuse to judge the Cuban electoral disputes, the only thing then left for the Cuban people, in my personal opinion, would be for them to resign themselves to political bondage.

General Crowder's Methods

"General Crowder began working with much skill on his arrival, but later he appeared more inclined to save the exterior forms of the electoral law dictated by him, rather than to look to the real heart of the question. And when his attention was called to this fact he stated that his instructions were limited.

"In this country my enemies wish to make me appear as an habitual revolutionist. I have been a revolutionist only in order to gain independence for Cuba, and after that liberty. I have also been a member of the Constituent Convention of Cuba and President of the Republic. No one can say that during my Administration the popular rights were not respected, and that the elections were not honest; they were the only honest elections held in the Republic of Cuba."

MR. VIVIANI TELLS OF FRENCH NEEDS

France Asks Only What Is Necessary for Economic Rehabilitation of Her Richest Sections, Declares Envoy to America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—René Viviani, former Premier and now Envoy Extraordinary from the Government of France to the United States, in a speech on Saturday at a luncheon of the French Alliance Federation of the United States and Canada, sought the aid of America in protecting France from German slander and propaganda. Mr. Viviani expressed gratification at what the Administration had said about Germany's obligations and moral responsibilities, and said that the news would comfort the peasants in the devastated regions.

He was here on no mysterious errand, but in the cause of justice and humanity. France asked for nothing but justice, not even the huge expense of the war, but merely for the 4,000,000,000 francs needed for her widows, orphans and disabled, Mr. Viviani continued. She asked the amount required for the economic rehabilitation of her richest sections, the ones that represented one-fifth of her territory, but from an economic point of view, sometimes a half, sometimes two-thirds, and sometimes a quarter of her power and wealth. He spoke of the Germans picking up their working tools and the manufacturers finding their factories as they had left them, while in France 690,000 houses were torn down, mines were made useless and would remain so for at least five years, and factories could not be put into operation because the enemy had carried off all the equipment.

Mr. Viviani urged America not to believe Germany's slanderous statements about France, and not to allow herself to be submerged by the propaganda which was seeking to get hold of the United States.

Mr. Viviani decorated G. Desaulniers and Frank M. Pavey with the Order of Knights of the Legion of Honor for their work in behalf of France.

Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, speaking at the same meeting, praised the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden where Americans protested against the German propaganda that it was alleged had been spread at a previous meeting in that same place in an attempt to cause trouble between France and the United States. As to the complaints against native troops in the Rhine District, Mr. Jusserand spoke of their good behavior while there and said that the Arabs among them represented a civilization older than Prussia.

April 11 has been set aside as Viviani Day in this city and citizens have been requested to display the American and French flags at their homes and places of business. Mr. Viviani will be the guest of honor at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall that evening, at which Gov. N. C. Miller will preside.

FEWER SALOONS ALONG BROADWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Twenty-three per cent of the old saloons on Broadway are still doing business, according to the survey being made by the Anti-Saloon League of liquor selling in Manhattan. The Broadway survey, beginning at the customs house and covering approximately 12 miles, reveals that of 179 places formerly holding regular liquor licenses, including 15 of the largest hotels, only 41 places are apparently unchanged under prohibition.

This is a striking contrast to the conditions shown on First, Second and Third avenues, where 70 per cent of 561 places were apparently still doing the same business, and emphasizes the demoralizing effect of non-enforcement in the sections where a large proportion of the population is of foreign origin or descent.

Whatever the difficulty of securing verdicts of guilty from juries in liquor cases, as objected by the five district attorneys in greater New York City, the Anti-Saloon League calls attention to the fact that, entirely apart from the injunction features under the old state law and in advance of the operation of the new enforcement law, the Volstead act itself over a year ago specifically conferred authority upon these district attorneys to enter the federal courts and secure a federal injunction against these places without having to bother with juries, the issuance of the injunction being a matter entirely in the hands of the federal judges.

PUBLIC CHARITY FUNDS CUT OFF

Governor of State of Washington Explains Why Appropriations of State Money Are Refused —University Income Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—The University of Washington appropriation bill for $90,250 was vetoed by Gov. Louis F. Hart. He also vetoed 10 appropriations of $3000 each for charitable institutions, and one of $50,000 for the Children's Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle. The women's industrial home and clinic at Medical Lake was given $121,000 and the Centralia normal fund $205,400, by the Legislature. These bills were both vetoed.

In explanation of his action on the university bill, the Governor said in part: "I know something of the institution's need for new steam pipes and wooden pipes to replace the old temporary wooden pipes laid throughout the campus for the Alaska, Yukon, Pacific Exposition, but I cannot lose sight of the fact that many of our people are strongly inclined to the opinion that $1,500,000 a year is rather a large sum to pay even for the splendid work done by our state university."

The following charitable institutions lost their $3000 appropriation by the veto: Pacific Coast Rescue and Protective Society, Everett; Children's Home, Tacoma; White Shield Home, Tacoma; Lebanon Home, Ballard; Theodora Home, Seattle; Florence Crittenden Home, Seattle; Florence Crittenden Home, Spokane; Salvation Army Home, Spokane; Ladies' G. A. R. Home, Puyallup; and the Kitsap County Relief Association.

In vetoing these bills the Governor said: "While each of these institutions is doing a splendid work, a human work, a self-sacrificing work, and a charitable work, yet in no sense are they state institutions or any branch of state government."

QUESTION RAISED ON TIA JUANA BOUNDARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California — That the new part of Tia Juana, including the race track and the casino, are in the United States and not in Mexico, will be the contention soon of Attorney Charles Burch in the federal court, where he is to appear as defense counsel for a number of persons charged with violation of the Volstead act by the importation of whisky supposedly across the international boundary.

The whisky in question is said to have been bought at the new section of Tia Juana. Mr. Burch claims that this territory is rightfully in the United States and that hence, the whisky was not "imported." He will base his claims on the border survey of 1917, which, he says, places the international boundary half a mile farther to the south.

Should Mr. Burch's contention prove correct, it would mean that liquor had been served freely and sold in United States territory, despite prohibition, for more than a year and a half.

COTILLO MEASURE WINS SUPPORT

Governor Miller of New York Lends His Backing to Bill Designed to Protect Immigrants Sending Funds to Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Gov. Nathan L. Miller has come to the aid of Senator Salvatore A. Cotillo of New York City, and has promised support of Senator Cotillo's bill to protect immigrants and foreign-born citizens desirous of sending money to friends and relations in the old world from being robbed by dishonest agents of steamship companies and express companies through state regulation of money transmission. It is expected that the bill will be up for final passage tomorrow and it is further reported that following Senator Cotillo's conference with the Governor and a message from the Governor, the opposition wilted.

Senator Cotillo had already charged from the floor of the Senate chamber that this bill, which would regulate all banking activities of steamship, express and telegraph companies, their agents and also private bankers, putting them all under the supervision of the State Banking Department, was being fought by a powerful lobby which had raised $200,000 for the purpose. The fight, he said, was being largely conducted through the columns of New York's foreign press.

Agents Make Fortunes

Agents of the various companies have been making fortunes out of ignorant immigrants, Senator Cotillo explained. For instance, a man, usually a foreign-born citizen himself, procures the agency for some steamship or express company, opens an office on the lower East Side, it may be, where his fellow-countrymen congregate, and puts up a sign over his door with the capitalization of the company printed upon it. The immigrant who sees that sign thinks a company with such a capitalization must be perfectly safe and goes in to send some money to his people in Poland, it may be. If he seems ignorant, the agent, in taking his money, not infrequently gives him, in return, not the company's receipt, but his own personal receipt, which is of no value. If this immigrant is more awake to the situation he gets a company receipt, which is 50 per cent safer. In the first case an unscrupulous agent may simply pocket the whole amount and when the immigrant comes in to say his friends have written to say that the money he sent has not arrived, keep putting him off with the statement that undoubtedly it has been held up on the other side but will be delivered soon. In the second case, although the money is more likely eventually to be delivered to the person for whom it was intended, it may be held up for weeks or months before transmission and used for speculative purposes. These private bankers now operate without bond or license, and thus the State has no power or control over them.

Attempt to Bribe Alleged

Senator Cotillo charged that he had been offered a $50,000 bribe to drop the measure; also that his life had been threatened.

Another bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Cotillo, which will probably be incorporated with the first, provides that all persons, firms, and corporations transmitting money to foreign countries must make a monthly statement to the Superintendent of Banks, in which they state the amounts intrusted to them for transmission, giving names of consignor and consignee; also that in case of failure to deliver that money to the consignee within a period of 60 days, if its return is not then claimed by the original remitter, it must be turned over to the Superintendent of Banks of the State. If after 10 years the money has not been claimed, and the superintendent is supposed to make honest efforts to get the money back to the original transmitter, the bill provides that it be turned over to the State. This 60-day clause, Senator Cotillo points out, will be retroactive, and will force steamship, express and other companies, including so-called private bankers, handling funds for transmission to other countries, to turn over $10,000,000 or more to the State Banking Department within 60 days after passage of the bill. One express company has admitted that it has from 20,000 to 30,000 outstanding claims against it for money yet undelivered.

A Third Bill

The last bill of the series, which may also be incorporated with the other two, makes it a misdemeanor to withhold for more than five days money delivered for transmission to other countries, violation of this act to be punishable by one year's imprisonment or a $500 fine, or both. The value of this bill, Senator Cotillo points out, is that it puts the burden of proof upon the forwarding agent, not upon the transmitter, and also prevents him from holding up the money to use for speculative purposes.

The measure called by Senator Cotillo the Savings Banks Transmission Bill, to empower savings banks to transmit money to other countries, is indorsed by the savings banks of the State. These institutions come under the hard and fast state banking laws, and, it is urged, could be trusted also to forward money most conservatively, not taking it for any destination to which they were not reasonably sure of being able to deliver it.

The Cunard Steamship Company, which has been one of the most vigorous opponents of the proposed regulation by the State of money transmission, said in a statement that it opposed the bill because it would exclude this company from transmitting money by draft or traveler's check, which it considers a necessary part of the passenger-carrying business, and a great convenience to travelers, and said that the proposed legislation would oblige it to reorganize as a trust company.

A counter bill offered by this company was rejected as unsatisfactory and Senator Cotillo redrafted his bill to eliminate the trust company features. Senator Cotillo held a conference on Saturday with the State Superintendent of Banks to determine how much money would be needed to enable his department to supervise the money transmission business of the steamship and express companies, and will draft a bill for a sufficient appropriation, which he expects to introduce into the Senate tonight.

ADEQUATE FOREST POLICY IS URGED

Effective Argument Made in Report of Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, Says Charles L. Pack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The greatest argument ever put out on behalf of a national forest policy is contained in the report of the Senate committee on reconstruction and production," says Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry Association, in a statement issued yesterday. This report, he points out, shows that a $20,000,000,000 construction program "would just about put this country on a pre-war basis."

"If any program as outlined by the Senate committee involving a reconstruction expenditure of $20,000,000,000 can be even approximated at this time," he declares, "it would bring us to the forceful realization of the forest products situation, that the American Forestry Association has been warning the public against for years. The Calder report is the greatest campaign argument on behalf of a national forest policy that has ever been put out."

An adequate forest policy, Mr. Pack says, would result in growing lumber in or near the state in which it was used, thereby greatly reducing the cost as well as increasing the lumber supply.

"When the state of Florida gets two carloads of forest products a month from the states of Washington and Oregon, the freight bill adds much to the cost of lumber. When the state of Minnesota gets 3615 carloads per month from these states, the freight is also a considerable item.

"We must have a national forest policy in this country. It is a simple proposition that would put the idle land nearer the centers of population to work growing timber and thereby reducing the cost of construction. That land should be put to work growing trees for lumber which we shall need in the future."

BIG AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — California's automobile registration in 1920 totaled 588,939 motor vehicle, which was 25,700 more vehicles than New York reported for 1919. There are 97,699 more motor vehicles registered in California than reported during 1919. According to Supt. Charles J. Chenu, California leads the nation in automobile registration. The 1920 registration revenue was $5,550,264 in fees.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LEAGUE SEASON NEARING CLOSE

English Association Championship Race Entered Upon Its Last Phase on Saturday — No Startling Results Recorded

ENGLISH FOOTBALL STANDING
First Division

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Burnley	23	4	9	74	28	55
Liverpool	17	7	13	57	30	46
Newcastle United	18	10	8	60	33	44
Bolton Wanderers	15	7	14	67	48	44
Everton	16	10	10	60	50	42
Manchester City	19	12	4	55	44	42
Tottenham Hotspurs	17	11	7	64	42	41
Middlesbrough	15	13	9	46	46	39
Woolwich Arsenal	12	11	12	53	62	36
Manchester United	13	14	9	62	61	35
Sunderland	13	14	9	49	53	35
Bradford City	10	12	14	52	51	34
Blackburn Rovers	10	12	14	52	51	34
Chelsea	12	13	9	41	46	33
Aston Villa	13	17	7	53	68	33
Preston North End	13	14	6	51	45	32
West Bromwich	10	14	12	46	56	32
Huddersfield Town	11	17	8	32	45	30
Sheffield United	6	16	16	39	62	28
Oldham Athletic	6	16	14	39	78	26
Derby County	5	18	13	28	49	23
Bradford	7	20	5	40	66	22

Second Division

Birmingham	30	8	8	65	34	48
Cardiff City	18	7	9	49	28	45
Blackpool	19	11	7	47	36	45
Bristol City	17	8	11	39	24	45
West Ham United	17	11	8	46	25	42
South Shields	16	11	8	55	39	40
Notts County	14	11	11	46	34	39
Clapton Orient	14	12	10	37	38	38
Leicester City	12	13	11	38	42	35
Fulham	14	15	7	39	44	35
Bury	13	14	9	39	43	35
Port Vale	11	13	11	41	39	33
Leeds United	13	17	7	36	52	33
Rotherham County	11	14	11	31	44	33
Wolverhampton	14	16	5	37	51	33
Stoke	11	14	10	43	40	32
Sheffield Wednesday	12	15	8	35	43	32
Barnsley	9	14	13	41	51	31
Notts Forest	11	15	9	44	45	31
Hull City	8	11	15	37	48	31
Coventry City	9	18	9	30	63	27
Stockport County	8	20	8	38	69	24

Third Division

Crystal Palace	22	7	8	58	28	51
Southampton	17	6	13	59	26	47
Swindon Town	20	8	7	55	41	47
Queens Park	19	10	7	57	30	45
Swansea Town	17	7	11	49	38	45
Millwall Athletic	16	12	8	38	27	40
Luton Town	15	12	9	55	45	39
Watford	17	12	5	47	33	39
Merthyr Town	14	12	10	54	45	38
Bristol Rovers	16	15	5	57	51	37
Plymouth Argyle	8	9	18	28	29	34
Grimsby Town	13	15	8	40	50	34
Brighton and Hove	12	16	8	38	52	32
Northampton	13	17	6	49	62	32
Portsmouth	9	13	13	38	42	31
Norwich City	9	14	13	37	43	31
Southend United	12	16	7	33	46	31
Exeter City	7	14	15	36	46	29
Reading	11	21	5	39	54	27
Newport County	11	19	5	34	60	27
Brentford	9	18	8	38	58	26
Gillingham	6	20	9	28	71	21

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	31	1	4	84	22	66
Celtic	28	5	5	79	30	61
Partick Thistle	17	10	11	51	34	45
Dundee	16	10	10	45	40	42
Motherwell	16	10	10	64	42	42
Third Lanark	18	15	5	70	52	41
Hearts	16	11	9	59	44	41
Airdrieonians	16	15	8	66	59	40
Hibernians	16	16	7	55	52	39
Greenock Morton	13	12	13	51	50	39
Kilmarnock	15	16	8	59	66	38
Aberdeen	12	13	13	47	48	37
Academicals	12	14	12	39	49	36
Clyde	16	16	3	51	55	35
Raith Rovers	15	19	4	48	51	34
Ayr United	12	16	10	49	56	34
Albion Rovers	10	16	11	54	66	31
Queens Park	10	16	11	39	68	31
Falkirk	10	18	9	49	67	29
Clydebank	6	17	13	39	60	25
Dumbarton	8	26	4	35	82	20
St. Mirren	7	27	4	42	78	18

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Association Football League program entered on its last phase Saturday for the close of the present month will see the season practically finished. Interest is centered not only in the clubs likely to win the championships of the respective divisions, but also in those who may finish at the bottom of the standing and be compelled to descend to the lower division. Saturday's play provided no startling results. Burnley, apparently secure in possession of the First-Division championship, won as usual, but the struggle in the other two divisions was keener. A remarkable number of games was drawn where the clubs which are battling hard for promotion were concerned. Birmingham, the Second Division leaders, dropped a point, as did Cardiff and Bristol City, who are close on their heels, while Blackpool, who were next to Birmingham, were defeated. Thus four clubs are within three points of one another and anything may happen within the next few weeks.

In the Third Division, similarly, the two leading clubs, Crystal Palace and Southampton, were compelled to cede a point to the opposition and Swindon therefore closed up on them. Palace is well ahead, however, and is not likely to lose the leadership. Regarding the clubs at the other end of standings, Huddersfield, Oldham, Derby and Bradford are in danger of relegation to the Second Division, but the two latter scored wins and may yet avoid descent.

In the Second Division either Coventry, Stockport or Notts Forest may go down to the Third Division. The results:

First Division
*Liverpool 2, Blackburn Rovers 0.
Everton 1, *Oldham 0.
*Tottenham 6, Sunderland 0.
*Chelsea 2, Bradford City 1.
Middlesbrough 1, *Aston Villa 0.
*Bradford 2, Bolton 0.
*Burnley 2, Manchester City 1.
Derby 1, *Newcastle 0.
*Preston 2, West Bromwich 1.
*Sheffield United 1, Arsenal 1.
*Manchester United 2, Huddersfield 0.
Second Division
*Barnsley 1, Birmingham 1.
*Bury 2, Coventry 0.
*Clapton 3, Stoke 2.
*Hull 3, Blackpool 1.
*Notts Forest 1, Westham 0.
*Rotherham 2, Fulham 0.
*Bristol City 0, Leeds 0.
*Port Vale 0, Cardiff 0.
*South Shields 4, Leicester 3.
*Wolverhampton 1, Notts County 0.
Sheffield Wednesday 1, *Stockport 0.
Third Division
*Northampton 6, Brentford 2.
*Gillingham 2, Grimsby 1.
Swansea 2, *Millwall 0.
*Portsmouth 0, Crystal Palace 0.
*South End 1, Bristol Rovers 0.
*Swindon 2, Brighton 0.
*Watford 2, Norwich 0.
*Exeter 1, Luton 0.
Queens Park Rangers 3, *Newport 1.
*Plymouth 0, Southampton 0.
*Merthyr 1, Reading 0.
Scottish League
Dundee 1, *Albion Rovers 2.
Hibernians 3, *Kilmarnock 1.
*Clydebank 2, Queens Park 0.
*Celtic 1, Dumbarton 1.
Motherwell 1, *Third Lanard 0.
*Raith 2, Ayr 1.
*Partick 2, Aberdeen 2.
*Morton 0, Rangers 0.
*Hearts 6, Clyde 0.

*Home team.

CHURCH CUP TO START SEASON

Executive Committee of United States Lawn Tennis Association Names Important 1921 Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The executive committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association held its spring schedule meeting on Saturday afternoon, and completed its work with remarkable speed and smoothness. After the meeting a number of the dates for the leading events of the summer season were announced. The first event of the season will be the Church Cup contest, to be held at the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, June 10 and 11. On the same date, a new intercity contest along the same lines, between the cities of Baltimore, Norfolk, Washington and Richmond, for a cup donated by E. D. Hotchkiss Jr. of Richmond, will be held in the latter city, it was announced by A. Y. Leach Jr. of Washington, the sectional delegate from the middle Atlantic section. On June 27, at Merion, the intercollegiate championship will be begun, also the clay court championship for men, under the auspices of the Western Association at Chicago, at a club to be selected. The women's clay court, at the Park Club, Buffalo, New York, is scheduled for July 4, and the intercity doubles, instituted last year, at Cleveland, on July 21. Commencing August 1, the three invitation tournaments on grass, at Newport, Seabright and Southampton, will occupy successive weeks, the latter coming in conflict with the women's championship, scheduled for Forest Hills, commencing August 15. The principal match in the preliminary ties for the Davis Cup will also be played at Newport during this month. On August 22, at the Longwood Cricket Club courts at Chestnut Hill, the men's doubles, mixed doubles, father and son doubles, and the junior and boys' singles and doubles, will be played. The final round for the Davis Cup, in which the United States team will meet the winners of the preliminary rounds, will be played at Forest Hills on September 2, 3, and 5. The committee, on the proposal of the Davis Cup committee, authorized the erection of stands with a seating capacity from 13,000 to 16,000, for this event. The singles championship, at the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will follow on the 9th, together with the veteran championship. Several new members were admitted including the newly organized Metropolitan Tennis Association of New York.

C. S. JACOBS DEFEATS YOUNG CHESS STAR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Samuel Rzeschewski, the young Polish chess player, played simultaneous chess against 19 players at Lorimer Hall under the auspices of the Boston Chess Club Saturday night, winning 16, drawing 2 and losing 1. His one defeat was at the hands of C. S. Jacobs of the Boston Chess Club and it is the only game which Rzeschewski has lost since coming to the United States. It was won in 28 moves.

K. Mott-Smith, captain of the Harvard University chess team, and James Hewins of the Boston City Club, were the two players who secured drawn games. Mott-Smith was given his draw at 11.23 while Hewins' game was the last one to finish.

The shortest game was played against H. M. Sweet of Providence, Rhode Island. It lasted only half an hour and the loser made only 10 moves. Rzeschewski played the white men at every board and varied his play considerably.

FIRST TWO GAMES WON BY CLEVELAND

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	Goals	P. C.
Cleveland	2	0	12	1.000
Eveleth	0	2	6	.000

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Cleveland hockey club won the first two games of its final series in the United States Amateur Hockey Association championship race here Friday and Saturday nights from the Eveleth Club by scores of 6 to 3. Cleveland clearly outclassed the losers in every department of play.

The two remaining games of this series will take place at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday and Thursday next.

F. T. ANDERSON NEW CHAMPION

Defeats His Brother for the United States Indoor Singles Tennis Title — Richards and Voshell Are Doubles Winners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—F. T. Anderson, of Brooklyn, New York, is the new indoor lawn tennis champion of the United States, having taken the title as a result of his victory over his brother, F. C. Anderson, on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory on Saturday. He outplayed his brother at every point, though the latter, as a result of his victory over Vincent Richards in the semi-final round, had been regarded by many as stronger than the winner.

The main difference in their play was the great speed developed by the winner. His service came over the net with such force that Frederick either missed it altogether, or made a wild reach for it, sending it into the net or out. Only twice in the three sets was Frederick able to take a game on his brother's service, while the latter broke through eight times out of 12. Frank was also familiar with his brother's style in handling placement shots which had proved so great a difficulty for Richards, and would keep his brother on the run for several successive shots, until he finally got him out of position for the placement.

Frank took the lead in every set, breaking through Frederick's service in the first game of the first two sets. Neither was very accurate, especially at the start, making double faults quite frequently. Frederick was also rather wild, driving the ball out of court, so that the younger led all the way, finally taking the set, in the eighth game. The second set was even easier, Frederick managing to capture only the third game on his service. In the final, Frank's service was even more destructive. He took the first game at love as Frederick returned two services into the net, and missed the other two altogether. This continued until the score reached 3 to 1, when the teller brother, by a brilliant use of his remarkable reach, took a love game on his brother's service, by making three placements in succession, as he had done against Richards on the preceding day. But his brother simply increased his speed a little, and took the set and match in the ninth game, winning, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3. The match by points:

FIRST SET

	Pts. G.
F. T. Anderson	5 2 6 4 1 4 4 5—31—6
F. C. Anderson	3 4 4 2 4 2 2 3—24—2

SECOND SET

F. T. Anderson	4 5 3 4 4 4 4—28—6
F. C. Anderson	2 3 5 2 2 1 2—17—1

THIRD SET

F. T. Anderson	4 1 4 4 0 4 5 0 4—26—6
F. C. Anderson	0 4 2 2 4 1 3 4 1—21—3

The doubles match which followed resulted in an easy victory for S. H. Voshell and Vincent Richards over F. C. Anderson and B. H. Letson, by the score of 6—4, 6—4, 6—2. The winners took full advantage of Letson's service, winning games on it four times out of six. Otherwise, Letson's play was good, holding the more experienced players to an even game. Richards did most of the hard work for the new champions, Voshell being content to use his severe service for many aces, and otherwise playing a back-court game. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—Final Round

F. T. Anderson, Brooklyn, defeated F. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

DOUBLES

Vincent Richards and S. H. Voshell defeated F. C. Anderson and B. H. Letson, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

SKELTON TAKES A SWIMMING TITLE

DETROIT, Michigan—Robert Skelton of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, won the United States Amateur Athletic Union 440-yard breast-stroke swimming championship here Saturday night, establishing a new United States record. His time was 6m. 37 2-5s. This is 10s. better than the former record.

Stephens Ruddy, New York Athletic Club, was a strong contender for the entire distance. Jack Howells, of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, California, finished third. Norman Ross finished second in the trials, but did not enter the final event.

Miss Charlotte Boyle, New York, who was considered a probable winner of the United States Amateur Athletic Union plunge for distance, lost to Miss Dorothy McWood, Detroit, who captured the event with 60ft. 2in.

Miss Helen Nolan and Mrs. H. G. Mitchell were tied for second at 58ft. 6in. In the plunge-off Miss Nolan went 64ft. 6in., the best mark of the evening. Miss Boyle's distance was 58ft. 3in.

TWO MORE CHESS DRAWS

HAVANA, Cuba—The sixth and seventh games of the chess series which is being played by J. R. Capablanca and Dr. Emanual Lasker for the world's championship resulted in draws. The sixth game ended on the forty-fourth move and the seventh on the twenty-third.

SELLARO IS CHAMPION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The champions of the future took their turn on Saturday, when the Amateur Fencers League of America held its annual interscholastic championship at the Fencers Club. Teams of four were entered from the New York Military Academy and Paterson High School, but the winner proved to be a New York boy, Angelo Sellaro, of Francis Xavier High School, and H. E. Burr, of Paterson, took second place.

LOOKABAUGH TAKES THE TITLE

In the United States Amateur Three-Cushion Billiard Championship by Defeating Brewer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—E. W. Lookabaugh, the Illinois Athletic Club player, won the championship of the United States amateur three-cushion billiard tournament Saturday by defeating W. R. Brewer, Hamilton Club, Chicago, in the play-off of the tie at the end of the regular schedule. The score of the game which gave Lookabaugh the championship was 50 to 33, going 77 innings. The champion made the victory decisive enough to show that he was the class of the tournament. He was in the lead practically all the way and Brewer scarcely ever pressed him.

Their totals were tied at six in the ninth inning, but Lookabaugh took the lead with one in the tenth inning and after that always was ahead. He got 11 points in the next five frames through a seven in the thirteenth. Brewer spurted ahead for a while and at the forty-fifth inning was only four behind. Lookabaugh began scoring soon, however, and after that it was entirely a question of how soon he would end the game. It was evident that Brewer could not stop him.

Starting the final round, Lookabaugh, Brewer and Walter Calderwood were tied for the lead. Lookabaugh put out Calderwood, however, defeating the Detroit player 50 to 34. The Illinois entry was in form in this game, finishing it in 68 innings, although four was his highest run.

After barely defeating G. H. Laubach, 50 to 49, Brewer stayed for the play-off by defeating H. B. Kuhn, 50 to 41. The matches by innings:

E. W. Lookabaugh—3 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 7 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 3 2 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—50. Innings 77; high run 7.

W. R. Brewer—4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—33. Innings 77; high run 4.

W. R. Brewer—2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 3 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—50. Innings 113; high run 4.

H. B. Kuhn—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 3 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2—41. Innings 112; high run 4.

E. W. Lookabaugh—0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 1 2 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 4 0 2 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1— 50. Innings 68; high run 4.

Walter Calderwood—1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 1— 34. Innings 68; high run 4.

W. R. Brewer—1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—50. Innings 136; high run 2.

G. H. Laubach—0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CANADIAN TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Total Business Last Year Increased 25 Per Cent Over the Previous Year—Banking Facilities Are Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—South America, which for some time has been looked on as a promising field for Canadian trade, is responding to the efforts that have been made to increase Canadian exports in that quarter, the figures for 1920 showing an increase of 25 per cent in the total trade during the year. In 1920 the total trade was $28,787,000, in 1919 it was $22,004,000. In 1919 the imports were $9,572,000 and the exports $12,432,000. In 1920 the imports were $13,143,000 and the exports $15,664,000. The wider banking connections recently formed in South American centers by Canadian banking and the better steamship connections are responsible for much of this growth.

The largest trade done with a single country was with Argentina, the total value being $11,175,000, compared with $8,961,000 for 1919. The increase was divided between imports and exports. The former showed the largest percentage of increase; imports were $3,570,283 and exports $7,605,689. This means that one-half of Canada's exports to South American countries last year went to the Argentine.

Canada's second best customer in South America is Brazil, the total trade having been approximately $5,900,000 last year as compared with $3,748,000 in 1919. During 1920 trade increased more with Brazil than with any other country in the South American continent, the increase in exports having been $1,300,000.

Peru stands third in the value of the total trade, which was valued at $5,442,000 as compared with $4,638,000 in 1919, the increase in exports being equal to $470,000.

In points of percentage the greatest gain during the year was made with Venezuela, the increase being equal to 180 per cent. In 1920 the total figures were $2,801,205, in 1919 they were $1,068,990. The value of exports alone was increased by 300 per cent, that is from $370,508 in 1919 to $1,524,999; imports were increased by nearly 100 per cent, or from $698,482 to $1,276,306.

In the case of Chile there was a decided decrease in exports, which fell from $1,893,909 in 1919 to $1,043,478; on the other hand the value of imports increased from $740 in 1919 to $97,090 in 1920.

With Uruguay there was an increase of $126,000 in exports and $98,000 in imports; with Colombia an increase of $96,000 in exports and $74,000 in imports; with Bolivia an increase of $29,000 in exports and $16,000 in imports; with Dutch Guiana the increase in exports was $60,000, while imports showed an even larger gain.

That there has been a genuine increase in exports to South America is demonstrated by the fact that while those for December, 1919, were valued at $1,379,400, they were valued at $1,960,000 in December last. That an increase of 50 per cent in value was recorded in spite of the marked decline in prices that took place during the 12 months is the best possible demonstration of an increase in the volume of exports. Newsprint shipments to South America were double in value those for 1919, having been $1,248,687, as compared with $652,629. Imports from these countries during December were about $700,000 below those for the same months in 1919.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK COMPARISONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Combined resources of the 12 Federal Reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

RESOURCES	April 1 1921	April 2 1920
Gold reserves—		
Coin and certificates	$299,485	$171,585
Settlement fund	497,790	279,558
Gold with for agencies	—	112,781
Total held by bank	797,275	563,924
With Fed Res agt	1,300,345	1,169,137
Redemption fund	148,819	117,198
Total gold reserve	2,246,439	1,850,259
Legal tender, silver, etc	214,792	130,169
Total reserves	2,461,231	2,080,428
Bills discounted (secured by gov war ob)	950,638	1,400,664
All other	1,262,907	999,849
Bills bot in open mkt	122,491	424,041
Total bills on hand	2,337,036	2,824,554
U. S. Govt bonds	25,720	26,798
U. S. Victory notes	19	68
U. S. certifs of indebt	247,375	259,375
Other certif of indebt	2,983	86,175
Total earning assets	2,613,183	3,196,970
Bank premises	20,851	12,009
5% red fund F R B ote	11,856	13,589
Uncollected items	555,006	821,910
All other resources	10,509	5,587
Total resources	5,672,436	6,140,592
LIABILITIES		
Capital paid in	$101,127	$91,284
Surplus fund	202,036	150,120
Government deposits	32,099	10,416
Due to mem—res acct	1,672,402	1,899,062
Other deposits	34,732	131,933
Total deposits	1,789,233	2,041,412
F R notes in act circul	2,908,158	3,077,323
F R bk notes—net liab	169,723	196,594
Deferred avail items	451,270	565,880
All other liabilities	50,885	47,980
Total liabilities	5,672,436	6,140,592
Ratio of tot res to dep and note liab com	32.4%	42.9%
Ratio of gold res to F R nts aft set aside 35% agst deposit liab	53.1%	47.4%

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
New York, March 30th, 1921.
The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company, payable April 15th, 1921, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business April 8th, 1921.
OWEN SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
9 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

LITTLE CHANGE IN NEW YORK MARKET

General Situation Improves But Large Problems Still Unsettled Retard Exchange Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Relatively little change took place in the stock market in the past week except in the stock of American Telephone & Telegraph which advanced naturally upon the announcement of the increase in the dividend rate. Call money ranged around 6½ per cent, and the time money market was a trifle easier, but as yet there has been no general easing that has long been expected.

The general business situation appears to be improving slowly, although there are temporary upsets incident to the adjustment of the particular interest involved. Of course some of the greatest problems are still to be settled, and during the disturbances that accompany such adjustment any progress of the market is bound to be affected. Weak spots are being gradually eliminated, however, so that when such problems as the foreign situation are eventually settled the progress toward normal will be unhampered to that extent.

The market Saturday was quite similar to others during the week.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending April 1, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Sales—	High	Low	Last
8,100 Allied Chem	43¾	42¼	42½
5,400 Am Beet Sugar	43½	40½	41
6,900 Am Bosch Mag	63	56¼	57¼
4,600 Am H & L pfd	46¾	42⅝	43⅝
6,400 Am Loco	88	85	85½
35,100 Am Tel & Tel	108½	99⅞	105⅞
71,300 Am Woolen	75¼	70¼	71¼
15,500 Anaconda	36⅝	35⅛	35⅝
227,200 Atl Gulf	41⅜	33⅞	34⅛
30,800 Bald Loco	89⅝	86⅜	87⅜
19,100 Cal Pet	45¼	41¾	42
6,900 Can Pacific	114⅝	112	112⅜
37,300 Cen Leather	41	36	36⅜
46,900 Chandler	83⅜	78½	79⅜
16,300 Corn Prods	76½	73	74½
62,300 Crucible	90⅞	84¾	86½
7,300 C Am Sugar	28	25⅝	25⅝
142,600 Gen Asphalt	64⅜	59½	61⅜
3,200 Gen Elec	137⅝	135½	136
121,000 Gen Motors	14½	12⅜	12⅜
9,300 Goodrich	38½	36½	37
25,000 Int Har	95¼	81	86¾
2,200 Int M Mar pfd	52	50	50
14,700 Int Paper	59⅜	54	55
42,100 Kelly Spring	41	36½	38½
170,800 Mex Pet	150¼	138½	140¾
25,100 Mid St Oil	13½	13	13⅛
5,300 Midvale	30¼	29	29½
14,500 New Haven	17½	15⅜	16⅜
25,000 Pan Pet	72⅛	67¼	67⅞
47,900 Pierce Arrow	35⅝	31¼	32⅛
10,000 Pitts Coal	63	60½	62
36,900 Reading	71⅜	67⅜	68⅜
13,200 Rep I & Stl	68⅜	64½	65⅞
21,400 Royal Dutch	65¼	60⅜	61⅜
78,800 Sears Roebuck	69⅞	65⅜	69¼
2,300 Shell Trans	43⅜	40⅜	40⅜
54,500 Sinclair	24½	22⅜	22⅞
17,000 South Pacific	76⅛	73⅝	74½
271,400 Studebaker	80	73	75⅝
6,300 Union Pacific	119½	116¼	116½
11,400 United Fruit	105⅜	101¾	102½
93,600 U S Rubber	73⅝	67⅜	70⅛
56,000 U S Steel	82½	80½	80⅝
19,000 Utah Copper	48⅝	45⅝	46⅝

LOSSES ON COAL IN SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—At present prices, combined with the high rate of wages, the coal trade in South Wales is in a bad way financially, the labor cost actually exceeding the price realized in the sale of the coal: the average realized price per ton was 39s. 6d., and the wages cost per ton 40s. 2d. On a total quantity of disposable coal of 2,887,193 tons, the total costs were 53s. 1d. per ton, leaving a colliery loss of 13s. 7d. per ton. On the total of 1,067,699 tons for inland consumption, the total costs were 53s., leaving a loss of 13s. 7d. per ton. On the total of 1,067,699 tons for inland consumption, the total costs were 53s., leaving a loss of 15s. 6d. per ton. The total proceeds on all coal disposed of was £5,719,240, the total costs £7,688,906, leaving a loss at the pits of £1,969,666, while the average loss per ton was 13s. 7d.

The returns show that there were 24 collieries which lost between 20s. and 30s. a ton, 20 with a loss of 30s. to 40s. a ton, nine where the loss was between 60s. and 95s. a ton, and five where the loss was over £5 a ton.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD DIVIDEND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREMEN, Germany—The board of the North German Lloyd has decided to declare a dividend of 8 per cent for each of the years 1919 and 1920. Mr Geheimerath Stimming has been elected general director in lieu of Mr. Heineken, and Capt. Paul König, who, during the war, was in command of the commercial U-boat Deutschland, has obtained a confidential post in the company.

SCOTTISH WOOLEN TRADE CONDITIONS

Some Are Inclined to Be Optimistc But Many Others See No Favorable Sign for the Immediate Future at Any Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAWICK, Scotland—The dark cloud of depression which has settled over the Scottish woolen industries shows no sign of lifting. While some who are in a favorable position to express an opinion are inclined to take an optimistic view of the future, particularly in regard to the hosiery and underwear branch, there are others who do not take such a cheery outlook, and it must be confessed that meanwhile the immediate indications are in favor of the attitude of the latter. Indeed, the probability is that there will be no pronounced improvement for a while to come, and business in the tweed trade is likely to be worse before it is better.

In recent weeks there have been ominous signs of a deepening of the depression in the tweed trade. Several factories in different districts are now at a standstill for lack of orders, many others are on short time, while the few who have still their places open for the full week—although all the machinery is not being kept full going—are drawing near the end of the orders they have on hand, and unless something of an unforeseen and favorable character occurs before long there need be little doubt that this branch will pass through a perilous period.

Few Orders on Hand

Those tweed manufacturers who have still orders in hand for the spring trade are making the goods in fine cheviots and Saxonies for the home trade, and lightweight worsteds are still being made for the South American markets as well as Bannockburn tweeds for some of the South African centers, but the demand for the latter is not now so active, and some of the orders are now being held over. It is believed that some of the home merchants will be hard pushed to accept delivery of all the spring goods they are committed to, notwithstanding that most manufacturers have given a reduction in price, and there can be little hope, therefore, of repeats.

It is possible, of course, that the demand in the home markets for spring goods may be better than expected, because if merchants, like manufacturers, fulfill their promise to make a further reduction in price, suits should be cheaper. Besides, if labor costs and other charges could be reduced by about 30 per cent, a reduction of from £3 to £4 on a good suit might be looked for.

It appears as if wools had now reached about their lowest point, and this might be expected to have a steadying effect, but unfortunately manufacturers and merchants alike have still large arrays of stock goods, and these will, probably, have to go on the market very soon at prices below cost, and for a period this may have an unsteadying influence. Orders for the winter season have been very tardily placed, and merchants are not confirming to the extent of their original orders. Whatever demand there may be is likely to be on the fancier makes rather than the plain styles. It has to be remembered that many merchants are carrying goods which would cost round about 30s. per yard or more, and now, owing to forced sales and other circumstances, these lines can be bought from 10s. to 12s. per yard cheaper, at least. There is little or nothing being done with the United States of America markets just now, but steps are now being taken to bring before the people of that land the fact that tweeds bearing the registered stamp of the Scottish Woolen Trade Mark Association are guaranteed to be genuine Scottish tweeds. It is calculated that something like 70 per cent of the output of Scottish manufacturers is disposed of overseas.

Still Much Unemployment

There is still a vast amount of unemployment in the hosiery and underwear branch, and the factories, generally, are still running about an average of three days a week, or 18 hours in all. Most of the firms have now received a few orders for the spring trade, which has allowed more of the fine frames to be put in motion, but there is no bulk about the new work, and it cannot be said that there is any immediate prospect of a marked improvement in general employment.

The summer trade at the best is a small one compared with the winter business, and fair quantities of the orders received can be supplied from manufacturers' stock rooms. As indicating how difficult it is to do business, it may be noted that in some cases manufacturers have cut prices by from 40s. to 50s. per dozen, and yet buyers cannot order freely. It is a serious matter for manufacturers to make these reductions, because they are costing yarns round about 7s. per pound, some of which they bought at 17s. per pound. Manufacturers will not go on making stock when the new orders are exhausted, because they are having to send out goods at less than the cost of production. A move has been made in the matter of considering a reduction of wages to try and facilitate business, but the workers' representatives are not yet willing to go this length, although further negotiations may lead to something being done.

COTTON INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The cotton industry of Lancashire had a bad year in 1920, and at present there are 150,000 unemployed, which is expected to reach 300,000 shortly. Official figures show that last year 4,436,000,000 yards of cotton piece goods were exported in all, as compared with 7,075,000,000 in 1913. It appears that while cotton piece goods exported to European countries fell from 755,000,000 yards to 628,000,000 yards, the decline in exports to India was no less than from 3,189,000,000 yards to 1,475,000,000 yards.

BRIDGE CONTRACTS AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DARLINGTON, England—Contracts for the steel work for 40 road bridges required by the Public Works Department, Pretoria, have been awarded to Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Company, Limited, of Darlington.

BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold $14,285,300 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $6,624,260 from the previous week.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed barely steady Saturday. May 11.71, July 12.23, October 12.76, December 13.02, January 13.14, spot quiet, middling 11.90.

REVIEW OF ACTIVITY ON FRENCH BOURSE

Political Affairs Reflected in Paris Market and Business Men Are Makng a Study to Learn Effects on Finance

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The measures taken against Germany had the effect of disturbing the Paris Bourse in an unfavorable, rather than in a favorable, way. Immediately business men who may politically rejoice in the discomfiture of Germany asked themselves what practical financial effect would be produced by the application of sanctions. Instead of considering that Germany would be forced to pay up they considered that in reality the chances of settlement had been thrown back.

Such progress as has recently been made—a certain rise in bank shares and in the shares of electrical groups—are not regarded as definitive. Lately bank shares for example have touched low levels. They have offered considerable temptation to the buyer. With increasing dividends such as are announced by the Credit Lyonnais it was almost inevitable that there should be a reaction, irrespective of political events.

There has been a good deal of speculation in De Beers helped by all sorts of wild rumors. Indeed some of the French papers describe the manipulation of these shares on the French Bourse as disgraceful and call for preventive measures in future. These kinds of gains, however, are more or less independent of the international situation. On the whole the market remained calm and rather inclined to caution and pessimism.

Russians Improve

This, however, does not apply to Russians, which certainly show a better tendency. There is always a belief that Russian securities will eventually increase largely in value, and the news of a counter revolution could not fail to send them soaring. The 4 per cents, for example, in a day jumped from 24 to 27, and the 5 per cents of 1906 from 29 to 32. There are many people who are always ready to believe that the purchase of Russians at their present low price will be a profitable transaction.

Suez Canal shares are also showing a distinct upward trend. Generally they are higher at midday than at the close of the session, but, although they usually slip back during the day they remain higher than they have lately stood.

French rentes are firm. There is rarely any difference in one sense or the other to record. The Ville de Paris is inclined to show improvement.

Buying Position Poor

The liquidation at the end of February showed that the buying position was extremely bad all round, while the selling position was overcharged. It is not difficult to understand the attitude of reserve. It must always be remembered that reactions, especially of a favorable kind, may have a purely professional meaning. The firmness of quotations is often due to the repurchases of professional buyers and sellers. If there has lately been some attenuation of the commercial industrial crisis the crisis nevertheless continues to exist. It is expected in some quarters that the settlements at the end of March, which is always a difficult period, will find many speculators on the Bourse in a difficult situation. The abstention of the usual clientele from buying is regarded gravely.

It results from all this that the application of sanctions to Germany is far from reassuring the Bourse. There is a singular lack of enthusiasm in financial circles which contrasts with the pretended enthusiasm of politicians—though even the politicians are more than doubtful about the effect of a tax to be paid by French buyers of German goods possibly to the extent of 50 per cent. This is regarded as a purely British move to prevent dumping, and the French dealers are bound to suffer rather than to benefit if they have to pay twice as much for imported merchandise.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Saturday	Friday	Parity
Sterling	$3.91⅜	$3.91¼	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0699½	.0697	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0729½	.0729	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1734	.1735	.1930
Lire	.0413	.0409	.1930
Guilders	.3431	.3448	.4020
German marks	.0160¼	.0160½	.2380
Canadian dollar	.83¾	.838	....
Argentine pesos	.3213	.3375	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0767	.0768	.1930
Pesetas	.1396	.1398	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2335	.2340	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1605	.1613	.2680
Danish kroner	.1836	.1836	.2680

BRITISH LEATHER AND SHOE TRADE

Exports of Shoes for February Only About Half of Business in Same Month Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Tanners are anxious as values of raw material still show no sign of stability. Prices are falling week by week, and best ox hides are down to 4d. for light, to 6¾d. for the heavier grades. Cows are now down to 3d. per pound, and some classes of low-grade hides and kips actually sold in London this week at 2d. per pound. Calf shares the decline and now only makes from 5d. to 10d. per pound. Wool skins are also down, and the best are now only making 8s. each, lowest selections being down to 1s. 9d. per skin. In view of home conditions, tanners are now much interested in foreign stock, and a few bargain parcels only have changed hands of late.

The leather trade on the whole has been a trifle better of late, but is very far from normal. Shoe manufacturers are following the hide market closely, and figure that sole leather should follow the downward tendency. Good quality bends are now selling as low as 2s. a pound and sole offal relatively low. Many tanners are working very short hours and some still talk of closing down altogether until conditions improve. The upper leather position shows little improvement; box calf is only wanted in very small lots, and several dressers have stopped operations for the time being. Willow calf is also a bad seller, as there is no certainty colored footwear will be wanted this summer. Patent is selling fairly well, but prices are depressed owing to large imports of French and German goods. British carriers are very slack as there is little demand for russet or wax kips, whilst semi-chrome is only wanted in a few special grades. Imports of leather are falling off, the value for January and February being £1,047,298, compared with £4,854,763 for the same months of 1920. Imports of American leather show big declines, glacé kid having dropped in February to £21,586, compared with £770,859 for February last year. The shoe trade is a shade better owing to spring orders. Much short time, however, still worked. Exports of shoes for February were valued at £237,004, compared with £467,687 for the same month in 1920.

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$7,000,000

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

First Mortgage Twenty Year 7½% Gold Bonds

Dated April 1, 1921 Due April 1, 1941

Interest Payable April 1st and October 1st. Denominations, $100, $500, and $1,000

Redeemable in whole or in part on any interest date at 107½ and interest.

A sinking Fund of 2% of the Bonds issued will be paid and applied to their purchase and cancellation in any year in which sufficient bonds for that purpose can be purchased at or under par and accrued interest.

We summarize from a letter of Mr. J. E. Otterson, President, copies of which may be had on request, as follows:

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: To repay current indebtedness.

SECURITY: These bonds will be issued under a closed first mortgage upon the entire manufacturing plant of Winchester Repeating Arms Company in New Haven, Connecticut, including land, buildings and machinery.

BUSINESS: The Company manufactures the famous Winchester rifles, shot guns and ammunition and is one of the largest manufacturers of commercial small arms and ammunition in the world. It also manufactures flash lights, fishing tackle, cutlery, tools, hardware and other affiliated lines.

DISTRIBUTION: The Company has recently entered into contractural arrangements for the direct marketing of its products with the leading hardware merchants in each of over 3,500 cities and towns throughout the United States. These merchants have become stockholders in the Winchester Company and are financially interested in the growth and success of the business.

ASSETS: Net current assets, based upon December 31, 1920, balance sheet after giving effect to this financing will be over $14,000,000, or twice the amount of this issue.

The book value of the plant of Winchester Repeating Arms Company subject to this mortgage, after deducting depreciation reserve of $7,125,349, is $15,228,333.

EARNINGS: For the ten years from January 1st, 1911, to December 31st, 1920, the Company has made net profits, after charging depreciation and Federal taxes but before deducting interest on indebtedness, of $19,992,128 or an average of $1,999,212, being 3.8 times the interest requirements on this issue.

Inasmuch as the proceeds of these bonds will be used to retire current bank loans, interest charges will not be increased by this issue.

Price 97½ and interest to yield about 7¾%

When, as and if issued, and received by us

All legal matters in connection with this issue will be passed upon by Messrs. Alexander & Green of New York and James E. Wheeler, Esq., of New Haven. The books of the Company and its subsidiaries have been audited by Messrs. Arthur Young & Company, certified public accountants of New York.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

115 Devonshire Street
BOSTON 7

18 Broad Street
NEW YORK

We do not guarantee the above figures and statements but they are taken from sources which we believe to be reliable.

NEW YORK TRANSIT PLAN OUTLINED

Governor Miller Explains Powers of Commission He Is to Appoint—Opponents of the New Act Say It Is Confiscatory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Announcement has been made that a committee of prominent citizens representing various sections of the City of New York, is being formed to see that Section 106 of the new Transit Law is observed. This section, it is said, outlines a plan by which all transportation lines may become public property, and follows that worked out by John H. Delaney, Transit Construction Commissioner, in conjunction with company officials. The plan would transfer to this city all titles held by companies in railroad properties; would guarantee payment by the city of a reasonable rate of interest on fair appraisals; would set aside one per cent for the purchase of properties after 38 years, and would provide for a sufficient increase of fares to meet these requirements. The membership of this committee has not yet been made public.

Gov. Nathan L. Miller has asserted that the New York Transit Commission, which he is to appoint shortly, will have the same powers as were possessed and exercised by his predecessors, and added that the new act would simply prevent more obstruction, and sought to "eliminate the opportunity to play politics with a great business, economic and social problem." The governor made these assertions in a letter addressed to Frederick L. Cranford, chairman of the Transit Committee of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

Consideration to Security Holders

The Governor wrote he trusted that only such properties as were likely to continue to be needed in the public service would be included in any plan of reorganization, and that all properties would be valued at their real worth for such service. The consideration to security holders for the concessions required of them would be a security with an assured fair return in place of one with uncertain or no return, he explained, adding that of necessity, therefore, the rate of fare would be an important element of any settlement and could not be determined in advance of such settlement.

He claimed also that no one had offered any other solution to the transit problem unless the establishment of municipal bus lines could be called such a solution, and called upon those who "for political purposes threaten to continue their obstructive tactics," to say "where they would have centered authority, how they would have attempted to remedy conditions becoming daily more intolerable."

Time Ripe for Constructive Work

The Governor said that while the task before the commission was no easy one he was confident that it would be performed if approached with resolution, courage and the determination to do exact justice. The commission must decide upon what is just and fair, and then insist upon it, he continued, adding that he felt the time was ripe for a constructive work of monumental importance, and a satisfaction in doing such work must compensate for any sacrifices made by those who undertake it.

It is reported that the Governor is having difficulty in finding men to serve on this commission, and that many have declined because they were unwilling to face the storm of criticism which they felt certain would follow whatever action they might take.

Opponents of the measure declare that it constitutes unparalleled class legislation and usurpation, that it authorizes the confiscation of property, and makes the residents of this city and every progressive community victims of oppression and legislative robbery. It has been described as "authorizing the confiscation of property, the impairment of contracts, taxation without representation, and the ruthless seizure of the greatly public-owned transit system."

WOMAN'S BUREAU CHIEF REAPPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Miss Mary Anderson, who has been serving as director of the Woman's Bureau, Department of Labor, ever since the position was established, has been reappointed by President Harding.

Miss Anderson had been previously reappointed by President Wilson but had not been confirmed. There was some apprehension, especially among working women, that Miss Anderson would be left out in the reorganization of the department and the making of appointments along party lines. She is a working woman who rose from the ranks and has a thorough understanding of the conditions of women workers. Labor interests strongly supported her continuance in office.

The appointment is also encouraging to those who have urged that this Administration continue the policy begun by Woodrow Wilson of appointing women to important offices and keeping them there when efficient. The law prescribes that the director of the Woman's Bureau must be a woman, but there was some apprehension that the bureau might be abolished or merged into some other part of the Department of Labor in the process of reorganization.

Attention is now focused upon the action of the Administration in regard to Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau, also in the Department of Labor. Like Miss Anderson, she is the only person to fill that position since it was established. Efforts have been made by the Public Health Service to have the work of the bureau transferred to it but so far they have not been successful.

HIGH GRADE RURAL TEACHERS NEEDED

An Exceptional Teacher Is Required to Teach in a One-Room School Says Massachusetts Agricultural College Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Massachusetts — Emphasizing that "an exceptional teacher is required to teach in a one-room school," Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, says that the teachers in the country schools should be paid exceptional salaries. "Too often," he says, "the country teacher not only lacks the special training so essential to success in rural school teaching but lacks even a good general education. This is a vital deficiency that can scarcely be made up by any later training of our farm boys and girls. The teacher is truly the heart of the school, and nowhere is this so unqualifiedly the case as in the one-room school of the very small towns.

"It is not necessary that a teacher in a country school be one brought up in the country; but she must be country-minded; she must have a sympathetic and abiding interest in the open country, an enthusiasm for the rural environment that will lead her to make use of this most abundant source of educational material and inspiration. Her task of teaching children of assorted ages, without the assistance of a corps of supervisors and specialists, demands that initiative and resource which the meager salaries so generally paid our rural teachers can scarcely be expected to command.

"Anything that we can do to equalise the opportunities for education, we cannot afford to neglect. The State should provide whatever aid is necessary to assist our hill towns, in maintaining a standard of education comparable to that of the larger towns. The poorer the town the greater must be the assistance, for the state cannot afford to have native ability of our farm youth uncultivated because of the mere accident of their location.

"During early school years the country child must have precisely the same form of education that the city child receives. After the first educational stage, say at 14, it is highly desirable that special opportunity be given the farm boy and girl to prepare for life in the country. The first reason for using the material of the rural community and the facts of agriculture in teaching are that they are vastly educational. The advantages of the environment thus offered should be used to the fullest. Country teachers must be careful however that training be not too technical or vocational, or in any way so narrowly specialized to matters of the farm that the youth of our countryside shall be in any way handicapped for competition on equal terms with city-trained boys and girls."

MARINE WAGE CONFERENCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Marine workers have received word from Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board, that conferences regarding proposed wage reductions are being arranged at which the unions may present their arguments, and that the board does not intend to commit itself to a definite plan in the meantime.

CAR SERVICE HELD TO BE LOCAL ISSUE

Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities Says Each Community Should Be Willing to Pay for Its Own Service

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Placing the question of street railway service squarely upon the basis that it is practically a community issue and as such each community should be willing to pay for its own service but should not be called upon to pay taxes for service outside its borders, the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities has filed a report on the street railway situation with the state Legislature.

The commission recommends that the law which was passed by the Legislature for the purpose of permitting communities to contribute to the support of street railways during the war be extended and that the limit of financial support to be given be removed. The commission says that it feels that the local support method should be given a fair trial before any more extensive experiment be made in the direction of the Commonwealth's assumption of the obligation. The question of abandoned trackage, of which there are said to be 37 miles in the State, the commission, also, believes to be a matter for local solution.

Pointing out that the autobus service in some communities is "seriously hampered by the fact that the autobusses licensed in a particular community are not permitted to enter the city or town limits of some other place," the commission urges that legislation be passed to give it power to authorize busses to operate in more than one community. The draft of an amendment to the present law is submitted.

"We believe that the critical condition of the street railways," says the report, "is largely, although by no means wholly, the result of the war, and that it is within the possibilities of the near future that very far-reaching economic changes may take place which will relieve that situation of some, at any rate, of its most acute phases. We believe that local transportation is in a state of flux and that many far-reaching changes may take place in it before many years. We hesitate, therefore, to recommend involving the Commonwealth as a whole still further into this complicated situation.

"In our judgment state aid or state ownership should not be undertaken at all times in specific instances which can be considered and settled by the Legislature upon their individual merits. We recommend that street railways be relieved from all charges for construction and repair of streets and bridges and from all similar expenses, and that the tax intended to be in commutation thereof also be abolished. We believe that the abolition of these charges and this tax constitutes the minimum measure of relief which should be given in this direction."

NORTH DAKOTA BONDS AND WALL STREET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The reason why Wall Street has frowned upon the North Dakota bond issue, for support of which representatives of the Nonpartisan League government of that State have appealed in vain among New York financiers, is that Wall Street is afraid the public will not buy these bonds.

In view of the league's insistence that opposition from the financial interests is caused by the desire of those interests to smother the league's program, a statement by the National City Bank is of interest.

"Investment bankers," says the statement, "do not think the news coming out of North Dakota about the administration of the state government, the financial policies of the State, the increase of taxation and the general state of politics in the State, as reported by William Langer and others, is calculated to make a good market for the bonds.

"Nobody doubts the solvency of the State of North Dakota, or the integrity of the great body of its citizens. These bonds are said to have been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the State, and presumably are valid, but there is evidence that the affairs of the State are not being well managed. People are not quite sure what the policies of the present state authorities might be if they should be retained in power. It has been pointed out that the sinking fund, in which is to be annually accumulated the sums for the payment of the principal as it falls due, is to be in the custody of the Bank of North Dakota and that the bank has power to lend it to the departments of state that are conducting state industries. Naturally people ask what kind of a sinking fund is that? Where will it be sunken when it is needed, and what provision will there be for its replacement?"

MAINE COMMITTEE FOR RATES INCREASE

AUGUSTA, Maine—A 10 per cent increase in railroad rates is inevitable unless the roads can reduce their expenses, says the plenary report of the special citizens' committee appointed by Governor Baxter to confer on the railroad situation in this section with similar bodies representing the other New England states. The report was filed here.

Conviction that "the whole burden of the hour should not fall upon the employee" is expressed by the committee, which adds, however, "that some readjustment of the wage schedules and working conditions could be undertaken.

"A 10 per cent advance in rates would undoubtedly restrict passenger travel and to some extent the movement of freight," the report continues. "It would undoubtedly cause some further diversion of freight to motor trucks, causing additional damage to the highways constructed and maintained by the State and its several municipalities. Thus the resulting loss to the railroads might fall in large measure upon the State itself."

DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prof. Albert Einstein, author of the theory of relativity, arrived here on Saturday on the steamship Rotterdam, in company with Dr. Chaim Weinzmann, president of the Zionist World Organization, and other Zionists. Prof. Einstein, who spoke German only, said that he had come to the United States to help secure aid for the establishment of a Hebrew university in Jerusalem, with which he hopes later to associate himself. The site has already been purchased on the Mount of Olives. In reply to questions concerning his theory of relativity, Professor Einstein said that it was a theory of space and time, as far as physics was concerned, which led to a definite theory of gravitation, which he believed to be a step further than the Newtonian law of gravitation.

Dr. Weinzmann said the primary object of the Zionist delegation's visit to the America was to confer with American Zionists, who had been giving valuable aid for several years to reconstruction work in Palestine.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ITALIANS' SONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Ambassador from Italy to the United States, who was the guest of honor at a dinner given on Saturday night at the Hotel Biltmore by the Italian Chamber of Commerce, conferred the Order of the Crown of Italy upon State Senator Salvatore A. Cotillo for his work in Italy during the war.

Ambassador Ricci announced the establishment of traveling scholarships to be awarded each year to sons of Italians, or American citizens of Italian origin, who showed the greatest diligence in the study of the Italian language. The fellowship provides a three months' trip from New York to Italy. Italian bankers had contributed the funds, he said. The object, the Ambassador explained, was to encourage Italians in the United States to remember their mother tongue and to teach it to their children.

L. J. Scaramelli, president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, said that his organization, which existed to promote Italo-American relations, urged every Italian in the United States to become an American citizen, as through such loyal citizens the American people would appreciate more and more the Italian race.

RECALL ELECTION PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota—The formal call for a state convention in Devils Lake, on March 30 and 31, to consider the question of calling a recall election, and to determine against which State officials recall petitions should be filed if that policy is determined upon, has been issued. Delegates are to be selected by legislative districts, with one delegate for each unit of 200 votes cast for the Audit Board Law in the election last November.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE
The Mills Hill Estate

Consisting of twenty-seven acres of land, one twelve-room house, one bungalow with large piazza, one summer house, one large barn where three machines can be comfortably stored; the buildings are slate roofed, electric lighted and electric heated; fine orchard of apple, pear, cherry and quince trees; fine walks, beautiful shade trees, enclosed garden, own water system; 408 ft. above sea level and one of the finest views in the whole country. Owner on premises daily including Sundays. L. F. BAXTER, Chestnut St., Mills Hill, No. Andover Center, Mass.

CALIFORNIA Homes, Farms and Business Opportunities in the famous Santa Clara Valley, near Stanford University, Palo Alto, San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley. Ask to be placed on the Tichenor Service mailing list. Any one of our lists may contain just what you want. M. H. TICHENOR & COMPANY, 156 University Avenue, Palo Alto, California.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

WILLIAM AGAIN

He Tells His Art Adventures

Well, most things come to end, including William's sojourn in America. The trouble about William is that sometimes I do not know whether he is joking or in earnest, serious or camouflaging his real feeling under a mask of courteous cynicism. So, when he said to me, "I'm sailing on the Imperator on the 28th of April," I answered merely, "Oh!"

Whereupon he took from a shelf a batch of catalogues of recent art exhibitions that he has visited, mixed with pamphlets and folders. He keeps them in order, dated, and with remarks in his crabbed calligraphy scrawled on the cover.

From the pile of catalogues and pamphlets he withdrew a vast, crinkly paper. Printed on the top in bold lettering was this: "Saloon Plan of the Quadruple-Screw Turbine Mail S. S. Imperator, 52,117 tons, 919 feet long, 98 feet beam, 62,000 horsepower."

"William," I said, "it's not like you to travel to England on the biggest ship afloat. I should have thought you would have slipped away in an amusing tramp steamer, or a felucca, or something odd of that sort."

"I'm told there's a Movie fit-out on the Imperator," said William.

Unable to decide instantly whether that was his reason or not I changed the conversation. "You've been seeing pictures, William," I said, indicating the catalogues. "Well?"

At once his face assumed its sulkiest expression. "I have no luck," he said. "I went over to Philadelphia to look at the Pennsylvania Academy exhibition, and I liked a little picture by S. Walter Norris called "Old Books." I wanted to buy it, and what do you think? It was sold."

William seemed to take the sale of this picture to somebody else as a personal affront.

To cheer him I asked if there was anything else that especially attracted him at the Pennsylvania Academy.

His face lightened. "There's a beauty—Sargent's portrait of Carolus Duran, done in 1879, a bright, vital thing sparkling with Sargent's youth, vivacity and dexterity. It's inscribed, too, in French: "To my dear master, M. Carulus Duran, from John S. Sargent, his affectionate pupil."

"A fine testimony," I said, "from a disciple who has grown to be greater than his master. Anything else interest you there, William?"

"I liked 'Nancy and the Map of Europe' by Lilian Hale—pretty color, and a pretty idea. Nancy sits against the map, all soft colors and outlines, and her doll sits on the floor. I like it because it gives me something more than the merely representative picture. I remember it with pleasure."

"Anything else?"

"I hate pictures in the bulk," growled William. He rose and looked out of the window, turning his back to me. But I didn't go.

"I like one man exhibitions," muttered William, still gazing out of the window. "Alfeo Faggi is an uncommon sculptor: his 22 things at the Bourgeois Gallery impressed me. He is in the classical tradition of Pisano and Donatello, but he shows a modern feeling: he has his own vision—his own vision."

Repeating this phrase seemed to restore William's good humor. "There's something about his 'Mother and Child' that gets hold of me. It's so simple and yet so subtle. Most modern sculpture bores me. Ah, I remember a piece at the Women Painters and Sculptors show that attracted me curiously. It was small, by Alice M. Wright: it was called 'Unto the least of these my Brethren,' and it showed a half figure of Jesus clasping a rabbit to his bosom. It was protection, and love, and it had a veiled look,—a kind of—"

Suddenly William turned from the window, and changed the subject as if he was afraid of becoming too human. "There's all sorts of art knocking about. It's very interesting. Did you see a reproduction of the 'Rome Prize' Art Scholarship picture at the Royal Academy? It was done by a girl, Winifred Knights. The subject set was 'The Deluge'—here it is. Isn't it remarkable?"

"It's a cubist picture," I said, "that is, cubism humanized and adapted to daily needs, as Nevinson did. Fancy the Royal Academy countenancing cubism. It was a bully thing ('Don't,' cried William), a fine thing (correcting myself) for them to do. What movement this prize picture has, and, my word, are not those severe planes jolly?"

"Women are doing pretty well nowadays," remarked William (he is not married). "Did you see the water colors by Mary Rogers at the Independent Show—a roomful of them. A fresh and original talent—abstract painting, suggestions of color and movement: oh, yes, I know that she hadn't yet faced the real difficulty of constructing a picture, but as essays, as lyrical cries, they're lovely."

"Have you seen any of John Marin's water colors?"

William frowned and bit his lip. He resents any enthusiasm which he has not discovered or shared.

"John Marin will be a cult one day," I said. "He doesn't show much construction, I fancy it doesn't interest him—he's all for exquisite washes and color, abstract expressions of nature, very beautiful, very decorative. A dozen Marins, well hung on white walls, would open windows to the lurking, ethereal beauty of the world."

"You like what you like," growled William. "I've never seen a Marin. Do you know Charles Hevey Pepper's work? I saw a show of his at Doll & Richards' in Boston. He's on the right lines, he's painting for the householder—bright color, and well-arranged masses, uprights, all about the same size. His pictures are decorations. So are Karl Anderson's. He's moving up quickly. You know I'm a bird lover and I could hardly resist asking the price of 'The Oriole's Nest,' one of the nine works shown by him at Feragils. That's a home picture, too."

"But, William," I said, "you wouldn't hinder a man from painting a big, exhibition picture when he is so inclined, would you? The public galleries must go on adding to their store."

"Don't be a juggins," said William, ferociously. "It so happens that yesterday I saw a perfect exhibiton picture, a picture by an American artist, that any American public gallery should be proud to own. It was the 'Supper at Emmaus' by Gari Melchers in his exhibiton at the Milch Galleries—fine drawing, fine craftsmanship and a profound feeling for the significance of the subject. And at Philadelphia I saw one of the small, personal pictures by Gari Melchers that I love—a huntsman striding through the snow."

"William," I asked, "have you fallen to the charm of the child artist prodigy, Pamela Bianco?"

"She's clever enough," said William, "but so are lots of kids. I knew a girl in London, quite unknown, who did marvelous things when she was 10. To me art is just art, and as long as it's good I don't care whether it's produced by an Infant Samuel or by a Methuselah."

"Anything else, William," I asked, quickly, as his manner was beginning to show impatience.

He turned the catalogues, and paused to read something that he had scrawled on the gay cover of the handbook to the Swiss Art exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum.

At once he became quite cheerful again. Good art has this effect upon him. He said, "There's a loaned Manet at Brooklyn—subject nothing—just a French cabaret interior—but the painting of it, the reverence, delight, and knowledge in the way the paint is put on, nothing meaningless, every brush-stroke significant—an adorable, a precious picture!"

I rose to go. It is always my aim to leave William when he is at the top of his form, and the height of his appreciation.

I was glad that I had kept my piece of news for the end of our talk.

"William," I said, "have you quite decided to sail on the Imperator on April 28th?"

"Yes. I am not in the habit of changing my mind."

"Then I beg to inform you that Belinda and I have also decided to sail on the Imperator on April 28th."

Did the look on William's face mean joy or endurance?

Really, I don't know. Q. R.

PRIMITIVE IDYLS IN MODERN MANHATTAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Pinturicchio and Bryson Burroughs are in the public eye simultaneously. The mere fact of this coincidence would not in itself justify comparison between the Sienese Gold Room's ceiling panels—recent coveted if not disputed acquisition of the Metropolitan Museum—and the group of pseudo-classic idyls or sacred and profane legends retold in terms of modern primitivism in the accomplished Mr. Burroughs' very personal and pleasing exhibition at the Montross gallery. It is not a matter of influence or imitation in outward style, but of a kinship of ideas that is striking.

In the first place, both these artists are confirmed story tellers and illustrators. Submit their pictures to Roger Fry's test—disentangle our reaction to the concrete matters of form and color from our reaction to implied associated ideas, or, in other words, cut out the story and forget the pleasant or sympathetic emotions it arouses—and practically nothing would be left of either Pinturicchio or Bryson Burroughs. But take them as they are, and you have a perpetual feast, where no crude surfeit reigns. They are a pair of painter troubadours, both fond of the same sort of song and story, both frank and fancy-free anachronists, a pair of blithe ballad singers, though changeable as April weather in their sudden transitions from gay to pensive and grave.

Pinturicchio, for instance, has a lot of quiet fun with Hercules and Omphale, or with Pluto and Proserpine, and makes high comedy in a (to him) contemporaneous Venetian or Genovese seaport setting, of his "Return of Ulysses to Penelope." Mr. Burroughs treats another Odyssey episode, the encounter with Nausicaa and her maidens, in a similar spirit of sly humor, which is rather more Boccaccian than Homeric. His legendary princesses, heroes and philosophers meet habitually in Central Park, Manhattan, 1921. His Pan is a sort of Peter Pan who believes in fairies disguised as folk in our own day, though often making their haunts back in the misty Never-Never Land discovered by the original pre-Raphaelite painters of 500 years ago, and where Pinturicchio likewise went for his backgrounds.

The real and radical difference between Pinturicchio and Bryson Burroughs is that the Renaissance Italian artist had a practical purpose and destination for his work, whereas the American idyllist of today is still a wandering minstrel, scattering his songs to the listening winds.

As decorator of the Petrucci and other storied palaces of Siena and Rome, master craftsman in ornamental stucchi in an age of sumptuous architectural design, Pinturicchio was able to frame his little wall and ceiling panels in the gorgeous auriferous setting to which primarily they owe their preservation and prestige today. Burroughs has no such incentive to color brilliancy, and the permanent installation of his gently vivacious, wide-awake dream pictures is left to the hazards of museum buying and recherché private collections. Nevertheless, he is the peer of the jovial Little Painter of the Palazzo del Magnifico in drawing, composition, and a lively literary fancy. Moreover, he is capable of painting a very individual and glamourous line of pure landscape, as in the "June" hayfield. His horses, especially in "St. Martin and the Beggar-Man" and "St. George Catches Sight of the Dragon," are superbly natural and spirited. The delicate and deeply tender portrait of "E. W. B." (Mrs. Burroughs) reveals at its best the serious side of an art which is not always convincing in its treatment of such themes from sacred history as the episodes from the life of Mary of Magdala.

Given the true fresco medium and a setting like Pinturicchio's and it is quite within the scope of reasonable possibilities to think of a lunette or a suite of ceiling panels by Bryson Burroughs, Manhattan primitive, figuring, say, about the year 2021 in a diplomatic inquiry as to how they came into the possession of the Pacific Islands Art Museum at Guam or Yap.

Whereof the moral is:

Artists, if you would make for prestige and permanence in your work, go back to the wall!

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of Messrs. Earnest Brown and Phillips, the Leicester Galleries, London

"The Potato Gatherers," by Millet

SCHOOL OF ROME BRITISH SCHOLARSHIPS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England — It is a good thing that so much public interest was shown in the exhibition of the competitive works for the British School of Rome Scholarships held at Burlington House. As in last year's competition, Liverpool has come off well in this, three of its students being chosen among seven for the final competition. One noticeable feature is the supremacy of architecture, so many entries being made as to necessitate the giving up of the large hall entirely to their exhibition.

The subject for the competition was a national pantheon situated in a lake and approached by a low causeway. It was part of the conditions that the dome should be as large at least as St. Peter's at Rome. Students of the Liverpool School of Architecture have gained two of the three scholarships given in the past, and it is a remarkable fact that this scholarship being open to British subjects the world over, neither the colonies, provincial towns or London itself have produced any formidable rivals this year.

The three successful students are B. A. Miller, A. R. I. B. A., M. R. Arthur and W. J. H. Gregory, A. R. I B. A.

As in France, the Rome scholarships are considered in England as the crown of a student's career, so that in their several sections, architecture, sculpture, painting and engraving, we expect to find the cream of the production from the art schools of the British Empire. In this note emphasis is made on the exhibits for the architectural scholarship, because of their superiority over the works for the other sections.

In the painting section the winning exhibit of last year's scholarship was shown, "The Deluge," by Miss W. M. Knight, and it gives one pause to wonder that its jerky, eliminated, cubist composition should have been successful in a competition which is avowedly by students at the time of their career when sound, solid, studious work should be their aim rather than brilliant exhibitions of skill.

THE SENEFELDER SHOW IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—It is a pity that so much fuss has been made about the Trotzky portrait by Albert Saltoft at the Leicester Galleries, for it has switched the limelight from much work in the show which is far better and certainly of more pleasing interest. At the last exhibition of the club was noticed an hitherto undiscovered stone by Millet. We now have an opportunity of seeing an impression taken from it. The task of preparing the 200 impressions has been intrusted to Ernest Jackson, lithographer. Owing to the possibility that the grease is perished on the stone by the Barbizon master, these impressions will be taken from a stone to which the original has been transferred by a direct process. The title of the print is "The Potato Gatherers" but in many respects it is not so interesting as that other rare example from Millet's hand, "The Sower."

The exhibition gives ample opportunity for the comparison of the work of Frenchmen with that of the English. It also is a lesson in the enormous range of the craft, there being some very fine color work, some of it light and suggestive like K. X. Roussel's "Paysage" and on the other hand strong tight work such as Ernest Jackson's "Lambeth Palace." That brilliant young etcher, E. Blampied, who might be said to have one foot on either side of the Channel, shows two fine lithographs promising that same eminence in this craft that he has so swiftly attained in etching. The best of these is "Splash." Forain, of course intrigues every one with his amazing facility, though there is no example here which can be considered first class. A beautifully sensitive rendering of Max Beerbohm by William Rothenstein claims attention, and G. Spencer Pryse, A. S. Hartrick, Frank Brangwyn, Edward Wadsworth, John Sargent, Charles Shannon, all help to give us a true perspective of the level which contemporary lithography has attained in this country.

LITHOGRAPHERS IN HOLLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland — Lithography, the youngest of graphic arts, has long been a Cinderella. Many considered it only good enough for commercial purposes. The time of its invention by the Austrian Senefelder was one of deep decay of all the plastic arts, and not until 1820 was it revived in France. The date of its introduction in Holland is uncertain. According to Joseph Pennell, who probably gets his information from Henri Bouchot's "La Lithographie," the first Dutch lithographs were reproductions of the works of art in the Royal Museum at The Hague (1828), but Dr. Jan Veth, who was first to study the history of lithography in this country, has shown the existence of much earlier specimens. Indeed the oldest Dutch lithograph known is a landscape drawing of the year 1809 by a certain Petit or Pelt in the Rijks Prentenkabinet, the state museum of prints at Amsterdam.

However, until about 1883 lithography remained practically in the hands of journalists and commercial men, and probably Vincent van Gogh was the first artist in this country who then started drawing on stone. About that time painters used to talk with disdain of "the prints in periodicals which one found in the coffee houses," and Vincent seems to have been one of the few, if not the only one, who valued the excellent work of English illustrators at its true worth. Of later years van Rappard made lithos and in 1885 the Netherland Etching Club was founded, which has done splendid work also in this respect. Jan Veth, Haverman, Bauer, Toorop, Etienne Bosch and Roland Holst were among its first and most gifted members. The weekly papers "Kroniek" and "Amsterdammer" began publishing lithographs regularly, and a series of beautiful portraits of contemporaries, mostly by Veth, was thus formed. Interesting work was done by the late Th. van Hoytema, who illustrated fairy tales and has left us brilliant studies of animal and plant life. A. J. der Kinderen illustrated the well-known historical drama "Gysbrecht" by Vondel. Again, Roland Holst distinguished himself by the designing of posters, mostly for theatrical performances. Willy Slinter, P. van der Hem, Jan Sluyters, Nieuwenkamp, S. Moulyn and others following suit also with political prints. The revival of lithography was thus quite a phenomenal one, and it is worthy of note that it showed a close affinity to the revival of literary art in 1880 and that some of the books of the poets and writers of that period were decorated with great care by the representatives of the revived plastic art. Calendars were illustrated by Dysselhof, Lion Cachet and Nieuwenhuis who, by applying a special process, became the pioneers of quite a new branch of industrial art.

A choice collection of lithos, etchings and wood-carvings has just been on show in a room of the Amsterdam Rijksmuseum. Among the best works were the landscape etchings by M. van der Walk and his fine lithos of shell fishes and monsters. Not all the names represented there will pass to posterity. Yet at least one of these conscientious artists, the late Jan Mankes, deserves a fame reaching far beyond the limits of his country. His portraits show the finer aspects of character and are sympathetic in feeling, while there is humor and pathos in his studies of animals. His rendering of nature is individual, and his technique is exceedingly able. Truly lithography has now reached a perfection not dreamt of half a century ago. Cinderella has become a princess!

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THE GROSVENOR GALLERY REOPENS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England — When it was rumored last year that the Grosvenor Gallery in Bond Street was to be closed to pictures art lovers in London found cause for regret. One of the best lighted, arranged and spaced galleries at the disposal of contemporary painters, it seemed a pity that London, which is not too well off in this respect, should lose so valuable a wall space for pictures. The National Portrait Society with others suffered, in that their annual shows were abandoned, but this year has found them satisfactorily housed at the Grafton Galleries, and now Messrs. Colnaghi have reopened the Grosvenor Gallery with the first of a series of pictures it is their intention to present.

The advice to anyone who is skeptical as to the quality of British painting today is—go to the Grosvenor. He will see here a collection of work of a very high standard, each chosen to supplement the other, arranged in an uncrowded easy fashion, all on one line, on a background of rose-colored silk. He will enjoy pictures in a way which is impossible in the average gallery. He will see the best work of D. Y. Cameron, P. Connard, C. J. Holmes, Sir William Orpen, and Glyn Philpot.

Mr. Sargent has lent a wonderful early work of his called the "Venetian Tavern," with its enormous amount of knowledge and instruction for the young painter of today. Superb is the only word fitting for D. Y. Cameron's "Sanctuary," with its marvelous range of color, deftly, easily handled in conveying a spacious panoramic mountain view. Another lovely, romantic thing of his is "The Cove."

Mrs. Laura Knight in "Spring" has embarked on a phase of thought new to her. She has gained a poetic sense in the reading of her subject which is admirably suited to her fearless technique and clean color. The treatment and texture of the paint is unlike most of her work, and one feels that in this she has found solid rock on which to build. But she will not be expected to return to the shifting sand of brilliance. Here is deep thought, hard work and sincerity, which make one of the most interesting pictures in the show, and it is to be hoped that more work of this kind will come from her brush, for with the strength displayed a place in the front rank will assuredly be assigned to her.

For me, for me, these old retreats
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WATER COLOR SHOW IN DUBLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The sixty-seventh annual exhibition of the Irish Water Color Society, just held in Dublin, showed no falling off in point of merit when compared with some of the most flourishing years of its existence. The 300 pictures took one, with a few notable exceptions, to quiet places and still waters; and it is perhaps well to be reminded that peace still reigns in certain parts of Ireland peculiarly her own.

Among the well-known exhibitors were Bingham McGuinness, Alex Williams, Launcelot Bayly, Josephine Carson, Mary Barton, Helen Colvill, R. Caulfield Orpen and Celia Culverwell. There were several promising newcomers. Among the pictures, the most modern and most direct in appeal were Miss Ethel Moorhead's "Flight," "Evening," and an excellent portrait study, "Lubow." Some beautiful work was shown by Beatrice Campbell, who is also a sculptor of note. In her "St. Columcille" a background of landscape almost Flemish in treatment is allied to modern methods with excellent effect.

At a special show of his own, held recently, Mr. Jack Yeats had over 40 pictures on view, all limned with the vivid realism that distinguishes his work. He reproduces what he has actually seen, and he does it so lovingly, so faithfully, he is never wrong. "A Tinker's Fire" is typical, and shows a child warming her hands at a gypsy fire of sticks, a pot suspended from the usual rustic tripod, and a woman who turns her head to smile at the visitors, just as she did when the artist and his wife came upon the scene in a wayside wood. The group pulsates with life, even to the tinker's horse in the background, unyoked, and browsing near his cart. Fishermen, pig jobbers, ballad singers, dancers, Irish peasants of all kinds, and animals are portrayed with equal facility, and all represent the actualities of life in the "wild west" with an insight derived from kinship and understanding.

LONDON PENCIL SOCIETY

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The little exhibition of this society at the Brook Street Gallery, Brook Street, is welcome after so many lapsed years due to the war. In it one sees the work of Stampa, Joseph Simpson, Gilbert Holiday, H. M. Brock and others familiar to readers of periodicals. The great pleasure here though was to see some animal drawings by J. A. Shepherd. He is one of the greatest draftsmen in England. His economy is extraordinary. His variety of humor, expression, and texture equally so.

It is said that so easily does he get rid of his work that he has none to collect for a one man show. But why not a retrospective exhibition? Surely most people would be glad to make a fresh acquaintance with that wonderful series "Zig-Zags at the Zoo" which appeared in the Strand Magazine some years ago. We are not very rich in pencil draftsmen of Mr. Shepherd's caliber and such drawings as "Closing Time at the Zoo" at this exhibition make us thirst for more. "An Egyptian Domestic Cat" is equal to anything Steinlen has ever done in this way.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Woods of Autumn

Hrc, in the northern gale,
The summer tresses of the trees are gone,
The woods of Autumn, all around our vale,
Have put their glory on.

The mountains that infold,
In their wide sweep, the colored landscape round,
Seem groups of giant kings, in purple and gold,
That guard the enchanted ground.

I roam the woods that crown
The upland, where the mingled splendors glow,
Where the gay company of trees look down
On the green fields below.

. . . . . .

Let in through all the trees
Come the strange rays; the forest depths are bright
Their sunny-colored foliage, in the breeze,
Twinkles, like beams of light.

The rivulet, late unseen,
Where bickering through the shrubs its waters run,
Shines with the image of its golden screen
And glimmerings of the sun.

. . . . . .

—William Cullen Bryant.

Mr. Webster's Great Work

"Mr. Webster, no doubt, had the best command of language of any American author prior to our day," writes "Bill Nye" (Edgar W. Nye). "Those who have read his ponderous but rather disconnected romance known as 'Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, or How One Word Led on to Another,' will agree with me that he was smart. Noah never lacked for a word by which to express himself. He was a brainy man and a good speller.

"It would ill become me at this late day to criticise Mr. Webster's great work—a work that is now in almost every library, schoolroom and counting house in the land. It is a great book. I do believe that Mr. Webster would have been equally fair in his criticism of my books.

"I hate to compare my own works with those of Mr. Webster, because it may seem egotistical in me to point out the good points in my literary labors; but I have often heard it said, and so do not state it solely upon my own responsibility, that Mr. Webster's book does not retain the interest of the reader all the way through.

"He has tried to introduce too many characters, and so we cannot follow them all the way through. It is a good book to pick up and while away an idle hour with, perhaps, but no one would cling to it at night till the fire went out, chained to the thrilling plot and the glowing career of its hero. . . .

"Mr. Webster was most assuredly a brilliant writer, and I have discovered in his later editions one hundred and eighteen thousand words, no two of which are alike. This shows great fluency and versatility, it is true, but we need something else. The reader waits in vain to be thrilled by the author's wonderful word painting. There is not a thrill in the whole tome. I had heard so much of Mr. Webster that when I read his book I confess I was disappointed. It is cold, methodical and dispassionate in the extreme.

"As I said, however, it is a good book to pick up for the purpose of whiling away an idle moment, and no one should start out on a long journey without Mr. Webster's tale in his pocket. It has broken the monotony of many a tedious trip for me.

"Mr. Webster's 'Speller' was a work of less pretentions, perhaps, and yet it had an immense sale. Eight years ago this book had reached a sale of forty million, and yet it had the same grave defect. It was disconnected, cold, prosy and dull. I read it for years, and at last became a close student of Mr. Webster's style, yet I never found but one thing in this book, for which there seems to have been such a perfect stampede, that was even ordinarily interesting, and that was a little gem. It was so thrilling in its details, and so diametrically different from Mr. Webster's style, that I have often wondered who he got to write it for him. It related to the discovery of a boy by an elderly gentleman, in the crotch of an ancestral apple tree, and the feeling of bitterness and animosity that sprung up at the time between the boy and the elderly gentleman.

"Though I have been a close student of Mr. Webster for years, I am free to say, and I do not wish to do an injustice to a great man in doing so, that his ideas of literature and my own are entirely dissimilar. Possibly his book has had a little larger sale than mine, but that makes no difference. When I write a book it must engage the interest of the reader, and show some plot to it. It must not be jerky in its style and scattering in its statements.

"I know it is a great temptation to write a book that will sell, but we should have a higher object than that.

"I do not wish to do an injustice to a man who has done so much for the world, and one who could spell the longest word without hesitation, but I speak of these things just as I would expect people to criticise my work. If we aspire to monkey with the literati of our day we must expect to be criticised. That's the way I look at it."

The Gift of Water

"Is water nigh?"
The plainsmen cry,
As they meet and pass in the desert grass,
With finger tip
Across the lip
I ask the sombre Navajo.
The brown man smiles and answers "Sho!"
With fingers high, he signs the miles
To the desert spring,
And so we pass in the dry dead grass,
Brothers in bond of the water's ring.

—Hamlin Garland.

On Board the Pelican

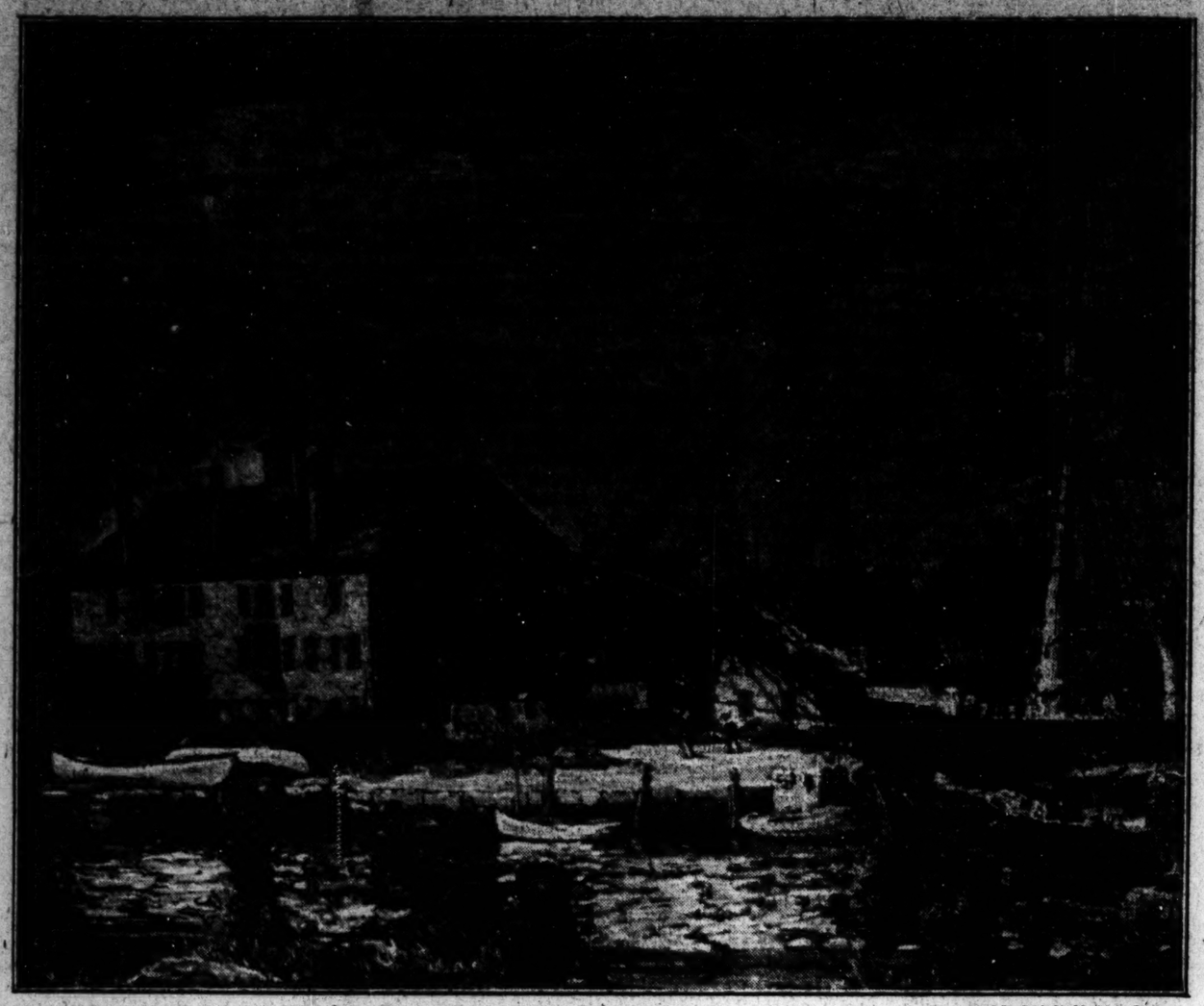
Let us take boat, as Amyas did, at Whitehall-stairs, and slip down ahead of him under old London Bridge, and so to Deptford Creek, where remains the famous ship Pelican, in which Drake had sailed round the world. There she stands, drawn up high and dry upon the sedgy bank of Thames, like an old warrior resting after his toil. Nailed upon her mainmast are epigrams and verses in honor of her and of her captain, three of which, by the Winchester scholar, Camden gives in his history; and Elizabeth's self consecrated her solemnly, and having banqueted on board, there and then honored Drake with the dignity of knighthood. . . .

There she has remained since as a show, and moreover as a sort of dining-hall for jovial parties from the City; one of which would seem to be on board this afternoon, to judge from the flags which bedizen the masts, the sounds of revelry and savory steams which issue from those windows which once were portholes, and the rushing to and fro along the river brink, and across that lucky bridge, of white-aproned waiters from the neighboring Pelican Inn. A great feast is evidently toward, for with these white-aproned waiters are gay serving men, wearing on their shoulders the City-badge. The Lord Mayor is giving a dinner to certain gentlemen of the Leicester house party, who are interested in foreign discoveries; and what place so fit for such a feast as the Pelican itself?

Look at the men all round; a nobler company you will seldom see. . . .

At the head of the table sits the Lord Mayor; whom all readers will recognize at once, for he is none other than that famous Sir Edward Osborne, clothworker, and ancestor of the Duke of Leeds, whose romance now-a-days is in every one's hands. He is not changed, since he leaped from the window upon London Bridge into the roaring tide below to rescue the infant who is now his wife. The chivalry and promptitude of the 'prentice boy have grown and hardened into the thoughtful daring of the wealthy merchant adventurer. There he sits, a right kindly man, with my lord Earl of Cumberland on his right hand, and Walter Raleigh on his left; the three talk together in a low voice on the chance of there being vast and rich countries still undiscovered between Florida and the River of Canada. . . . Raleigh is fain to call to his help the quiet student who sits on his left hand, Richard Hakluyt, of Oxford. But he is deep in talk with a reverend elder, whose long white beard flows almost to his waist, and whose face is furrowed by a thousand storms, Anthony Jenkinson by name, the great Asiatic traveler who is discoursing to the Christchurch virtuoso of reindeer sledges and Siberian steppes, and of the fossil ivory, plain proof of Noah's flood, which the Tungoos dig from the ice-cliffs of the Arctic sea. Next to him is Christopher Carlile, Walsingham's son-in-law (as Sidney also is now), a valiant captain, afterwards general of the soldiery in Drake's triumphant West Indian raid of 1585. . . . He is now busy talking with Alderman Hart the grocer, Sheriff Spencer the clothworker, and Charles Leigh (Amyas's merchant cousin), and with Aldworth the mayor of Bristol, and William Salterne, alderman thereof, and cousin of our friend at Bideford. For Carlile, and Secretary Walsingham also, have been helping them heart and soul for the last two years to collect money for Humphrey and Adrian Gilbert's great adventures to the North-West, on one of which Carlile was indeed to have sailed himself, but did not go after all; I never could discover for what reason.

On the opposite side of the table is a group, scarcely less interesting. Martin Frobisher and John Davis, the pioneers of the North-West passage, are talking with Alderman Sanderson, the great geographer and "setter forth of globes;" with Mr. Towerson, Sir Gilbert Peckham, our old acquaintance Captain John Winter, and last, but not least, with Philip Sidney himself, who, with his accustomed courtesy, has given up his rightful place toward the head of the table that he may have a knot of virtuosi all to himself; and has brought with him, of course, his two especial intimates, Mr. Edward Dyer and Mr. Francis Leigh. They too are talking of the North-West passage: and Sidney is lamenting that he is tied to diplomacy and courts, and expressing his envy of old Martin Frobisher in all sorts of pretty compliments.—"Westward Ho!" Charles Kingsley.



Courtesy of R. C. & N. M. Vose, Boston

"Old New Bedford," from the painting by Clifford W. Ashley

Yes! Spring Is Coming

How boldly that superb ash-tree with its fine silver bark rises from the bank, and what a fine entrance it makes with the holly beside it, which also deserves to be called a tree! But here we are in the copse. Ah! only one half of the underwood was cut last year, and the other is at its full growth: hazel, brier, woodbine, bramble, forming one impenetrable thicket, and almost uniting with the lower branches of the elms, and oaks, and beeches, which rise at regular distances overhead. No foot can penetrate that dense and thorny entanglement; but there is a walk all round by the side of the wide sloping bank, walk and bank and copse carpeted with primroses, whose fresh and balmy odor impregnates the very air. Oh how exquisitely beautiful! and it is not the primroses only, these gems of flowers, but the natural mosaic of which they form a part; that network of ground-ivy, with its lilac blossoms and the subdued tint of its purplish leaves, those rich mosses, those enamelled wild hyacinths, those spotted arums, and above all those wreaths of ivy linking all those flowers together with chains of leaves more beautiful than blossoms, whose white veins seem swelling amidst the deep green or splendid brown;—it is the whole earth that is so beautiful! Never surely were primroses so richly set, and never did primroses better deserve such a setting. There they are of their own lovely yellow, the hue to which they have given a name, the exact tint of the butterfly that overhangs them (the first I have seen this year! can spring really be coming at last?)—sprinkled here and there with tufts of a reddish purple, and others of the purest white, as some accident of soil affects that strange and inscrutable operation of nature, the coloring of flowers. Oh how fragrant they are, and how pleasant it is to sit in this sheltered copse, listening to the fine creaking of the wind amongst the branches, the most unearthly of sounds, with this gay tapestry under our feet, and the wood-pigeons flitting from tree to tree, and mixing the deep note of love with the elemental music.

Yes! spring is coming. Wood-pigeons, butterflies, and sweet flowers, all give token of the sweetest of the seasons. Spring is coming. The hazel stalks are swelling and putting forth their pale tassels, the satin palms with their honeyed odors are out on the willow, and the last lingering winter berries are dropping from the hawthorn, and making way for the bright and blossomy leaves.—"Our Village," Miss Mitford.

New Bedford's Situation

Nothing lovelier than New Bedford's situation on the Acushnet River could be imagined. Our first walk took us straight to the fine bridge that crosses over to Fairhaven, from which you get a view of the wharves, of the lighthouses and islands, the curve of the river mouth, the green banks and picturesque old water-front buildings. There was plenty of shipping to be seen, and we were told that even today whalers still put out from the city, . . . Cotton is an import, and the great white fluffy bales were heaped high on many a dock, so that you get quite a southern effect, and are somewhat surprised not to see a hurrying row of negroes trotting back and forth with burdens on their heads, loading and unloading the lighters.

New Bedford still keeps in touch with far and foreign places by way of the sea, for there is, delightful fact, a sailing packet service to the Cape Verde Islands, and passenger and freight steamers to Lisbon and the Azores. . . .

It looks perhaps more like a city of the Middle West than a New England town. Most of the following morning sister and I spent in walking through its charming residence quarters and the many lovely parks that help to make it a perfect wealth of greenery. All these broad and quiet streets are lined with magnificent trees, while carefully tended gardens sweep back from the sidewalk to houses set in their midst, houses square and comfortable, with lots of room in them. These beautiful streets go on mile after mile up and down the river, and there are many cross streets that are just as attractive. But walk on one of these and very soon you touch the country beyond, stretching out into woodlands, where already the city is laying out new parks.

It was our last evening here, and we wandered up through Hawthorne Street for the association of the name, and to enjoy the wonderful elms that make a complete arch of green overhead and stretch onward in a fine vista. Then through County Street, with its porticoed houses, looking like Southern Colonial homes, and the County Court House, with its Greek pillars and pediment. City Hall Square is a dignified centre, every new building being planned to harmonize with what has been done before. The spirit of progress is vitally alive in New Bedford, and whatever it is doing in the line of improvement seems to be accomplished with taste and discretion. It is a city that is evidently beloved by its citizens, and beloved with intelligence.—"Old Seaport Towns of New England," Hildegarde Hawthorne.

The Rainbow

She heaves in sight just when the storm clouds lift,
A wondrous painted boat between the rift;
All without canvas and without crew,
Upon a sea of light, she goes adrift.

—Clarence Hawkes.

Reflecting Divine Qualities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, on page 301, we read, "Few persons comprehend what Christian Science means by the word *reflection*. To himself, mortal and material man seems to be substance, but his sense of substance involves error and therefore is material, temporal. On the other hand, the immortal, spiritual man is really substantial, and reflects the eternal substance, or Spirit, which mortals hope for."

A personal sense of God and a personal sense of man, the latter being a finite personality made by that God, then separated from Him and left to work out his own problem, is the veil which must be rent before spiritual understanding appears. This personal sense is like a pair of twisted spectacles which interferes with the true vision of everything. Reading the first chapter of Genesis through personal sense and therein finding that man is made in God's image, after His likeness, has led to the assumption that the man known to the personal senses is the image and likeness of God. This in turn has led up to the conception of a man-like or personal God. This ultimates in the belief that man is a lesser god, or, as the serpent in the third chapter of Genesis is stated to have put it, "Ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." This insinuation, we are told, proved too attractive to Adam and Eve, and it has the same seductive attraction to the Adams and Eves of today, who comprise what Christian Science means when it uses the word persons.

Humanity advances a step from personal sense when it learns that God is Mind, but God is no more a limited mind than He is a person, neither is man an idea or mind separated from God, man is the reflection of God. This reflection must be comprehended through scientific knowledge, not through the so-called personal senses. History has already proved that sense testimony is not reliable. The assumption of former ages that the earth was flat, because it so appeared, was proved entirely erroneous, therefore the teaching of Christian Science, that man is not in reality as he appears to the senses which bear witness to the flat earth, should not seem strange. Christian Science begins with God and then proves what man must be, just as astronomy begins with the sun and then calculates about the lesser ideas.

On pages 465 and 466 of Science and Health we read, "Principle and its idea is one, and this one is God, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent Being, and His reflection is man and the universe." This shows the utter impossibility of separating Principle and idea, of having a man apart from God. "Omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent Being" gives the idea of activity, and this activity is the reflection of Principle and idea. The activity of Mind must be knowledge or consciousness, so the active individual knowledge or consciousness that "Principle and its idea is one, and this one is God" (page 465) is the great truth that Christian Science points out.

Action is essentially practical. A matter may be discussed or argued about but action means something done. The omnipresent activity of reflection then means the expression of correct action, every moment, everywhere. How often does one meet the suggestion that action is going to be governed by Principle "if only" the environment can be altered, or more time can be got for study, or the health is restored. In these cases the "if only" is the measure of the ignorance of eternal spiritual activity. The measure of belief in personal sense.

In the fourth chapter of II Kings there is recorded the story of how a certain woman came to Elisha asking him to help her pay her debt. The answer of Elisha was, "What hast thou in the house?" She had in the house only a pot of oil, but from this was built up sufficient to pay the debt. If a man knows a thing at all, even sufficiently to grumble at it, be it environment, time, or health, there is in his consciousness, or house, some reflection of the divine Mind. The purification and development of that which is in the house is the way to meet the need.

A difficulty often presents itself in working out this in practice. While one seems in a measure to have obtained some success in reflecting true knowledge with regard to ideas pertaining to himself, the question of his neighbor is a trouble. Here seems to be another consciousness, intentionally or unintentionally pushing wrong concepts at him. The Bible, however, is quite clear on this point, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

The flat earth of sense testimony has no real being and Christian Science proves that no other object of this sense has any more reality. Our neighbor is not therefore an object of personal sense, even though we are commanded to love our brother whom we have seen. The astronomical shape of the earth does not concern a farmer as much as the output of his field, and so it is the reflection of divine qualities which constitutes our real brother or neighbor, and there is no command to love or in any way make a reality of opposite qualities. The knowledge of the omnipresence of God, divine Principle, and of His divine qualities, makes it quite obvious that inharmony of any kind cannot in reality exist. While, therefore, we do not perceive with our eyes the man of God's creation in the brother whom we have seen, we can through spiritual understanding separate our real brother from all qualities of inharmony.

All inharmony is the expression of what is called in Christian Science mortal or human mind, that is to say the supposed activity of fear, ignorance, or sin. Just in proportion, therefore, to the recognition of the omnipresence of the divine qualities, which may be summed up as love, are fear, ignorance, and sin reduced to their native nothingness. When, therefore, in Christian Science the omnipresent reflection of Principle is seen as the only real activity, the false claim to activity on the part of mortal mind is exposed and destroyed and its erroneous effect on the body ceases to even appear to be. Principle, omnipotent, omniscient, is all, the "I AM," and there is no other real being here or anywhere.

The Rhine

There is nothing like a waterway for penetrating into a country—'tis the natural road to its heart, its mountains. And surely no waterway can be more lovely and more solemn than this Rhine, which we superfine moderns are apt to treat as the holiday stream of the Cockneys. To such of us as have not looked at things and read books all to no purpose, this mighty mass of waters is also a flood of associations, carrying in its swirls the thought of distant and different places and times. The poetry of one-half of the great Alps is in it; the thought, as well as the waters, of every turquoise glacier runnel and baby trickle among moss and gentians, of every torrent and waterfall and lake and swift brimful river we have watched from the covered lock bridges. Does it not carry along a thread of water which is that little stream of the Grisons we watched together among the boulders and fallen trees, and listened to, brawling far below, in the stillness of Alpine nights? And carry with that water the thought of distant friends? . . .

As the river bends slowly to meet the steamer laboring against the wind, every reach discovers its little town or village. White-beamed houses roofed with slate, round the steeple, built, one would think, by Comacene masons; a row of little limes in front, orchards and grass, sometimes widening to valleys, behind; and the rocks pale yellow with ripening vines. Each of these river-bends plays at being a lake (the screaming gulls confirming it) closed in by hills dim in the sunshine, with hogged fir-forest or poplared high-lying road against the evening sky.—"The Sentimental Traveller," Vernon Lee.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Bolshevist Albatross

THE strike of the miners in Great Britain is something far more than the result of an ordinary industrial dispute. Nothing could be more foolish or shortsighted than to regard it as this. Neither is it, in spite of certain superficial appearances, a sudden outbreak of Bolshevism. It is really the climax to one of the periods of industrial conflict which have existed ever since the birth of the system of Capital and Labor. What it actually does mean is that Labor, in the country in which Labor is most highly organized and powerful, has determined to challenge the theory of supply and demand as adapted to a capitalistic system. This may be Socialism, but it is not Bolshevism, even though the struggle should end in disorder. And the matter is as thus.

Ever since the institution of the present industrial system, a persistent battle for higher wages has been fought between the employers and the employed. The first decisive victory for the employed was won when the unions were established and acknowledged. Gradually, after that, the fight of Labor developed into one rather for better all-round conditions than for larger wages. Labor, in becoming more educated, was beginning to realize that a concession of higher wages, accompanied automatically by higher prices, was no victory at all. The birth of the Parliamentary Labor Party was followed by that of the socialistic Independent Labor Party. With these came the foundation of Ruskin College and of the Labor College in London. The working man was at last beginning to think, and his thinking took the form of an acute suspicion of the invulnerability of "the dismal science."

So matters stood when, in the summer of 1914, the war lords in Germany all unconsciously pulled out the props from beneath the social system of the world. The collapse did not take place at once, indeed when the first cracks showed, they were attributed to conditions which would cease with the war. After the peace the old conditions of the capitalistic paradise would be restored. Gradually, however, the truth began to dawn upon the world: Labor was strengthening its position every day. As the war drew to a close the ranks began to divide for the next phase of the battle. Labor made no secret of the fact that it would never consent to be mulcted of any of its gains. Capital smiled dryly, and talked academically of supply and demand. Then came the peace.

Vast industrial fluctuations are not, as a rule, manifested in a few weeks. The months immediately succeeding the war kept the brakes on the inevitable readjustments. It was only gradually that the mass of artificial restrictions could be removed. "Dora" let go her hold with extreme reluctance. It required the rising temper of the man in the street, combined with the satire of "Mr. Punch," finally to remove her. When she was removed, however, her place was taken by a younger sister, the Emergency Powers Act, born, as it were, out of due time, as a consequence of the great coal strike in the autumn of last year. This strike, which took the government by surprise, acted also as a warning. It seems to have made a deep impression on Mr. Lloyd George. From that moment he drew nearer to the conservative wing of the coalition. Later, he attended certain private conferences, the object of which was to watch the rising storm so as to be ready for it when it burst. In the interval the Emergency Act was passed endowing the government with certain of Dora's attributes, such as the power to ration coal and to commandeer transport.

Meantime the position of the miners had become one of great difficulty. They were, in a sentence, up against the law of supply and demand. Prices were falling, and markets were closing, but they were committed to the policy of no reductions. For the moment they were saved by the government control, which made good, out of the national revenues, the loss on running the mines while paying dividends and maintaining the cost of operation. The miners had strongly opposed the imposition of this control, in the first instance, but they were now found opposing equally strongly its removal. The fact was that whilst the Chancellor had begun to realize the tremendous drain upon the Exchequer, the miners had discovered that, without it, it was perfectly impossible to maintain the existing system. The anti-waste campaign had not, however, been without its influence on Downing Street. The government announced that from the 1st of April the control would cease. The explosion at once took place.

The situation was the simplest imaginable. The October strike had, at least temporarily, destroyed the export trade. The forced workings of the German mines and the imports from America had flooded the foreign market. The withdrawal of the government's dole, without a reduction in wages, would force the home cost up to famine prices, reducing private consumption and shutting down factories. Yet the union was pledged to accept no reduction. Whether the Prime Minister had deliberately timed his blow, or whether the hand of the Cabinet had been forced by the condition of the national finances, is, for the present purpose, immaterial. The position of the government was unassailable. There was no conceivable reason why it should keep up the wages of a particular industry at the expense of the rest of the country, least of all those of an industry to the strike of whose operatives it could point as the main contributing factor of its distress. The way out was simple—a reduction of wages. That, however, was not the view taken by the miners' leaders, as Mr. Lloyd George probably foresaw that it would not be, indeed he indicated this quite plainly in the now famous speech in which he accused the unions of planning revolution. But the hand of the miners was now forced. Referred to the owners, and offered a reduction of wages, the leaders retaliated by calling out the men. But, in doing this, they made a colossal mistake. They called out the pumping force. That was a justification for which Mr. Lloyd George had probably never hoped.

The calling out of the pumping forces was a blunder from the effects of which the strike will never recover. It has confused the issue by introducing an act of sabotage at the very beginning, and it reads like a counsel of despair. The real issue, an issue which demands separate consideration, is, Do the rights of Labor in their full come before any of the rights of Capital? It is not a question of Bolshevism, it is one of Socialism or nationalization. But the flooding of the mines has hung the Bolshevist albatross round the neck of Labor.

Bolivar

GREAT movements toward popular freedom always seem to require some outstanding personality around which to gather. Just as the enfranchisement of North America finally centered in George Washington, so the liberation of South America from European domination had its focus in the person of Simon Bolivar. Each man occupies a notable place in history, but the similarity of their service to humanity has long been more adequately recognized in South American countries than in the United States. All over the northern part of South America, Bolivar has been referred to since his own day as the Liberator. The term is as commonly applied to him there as, in the north, is the phrase, The Father of His Country, to George Washington. But, more to the point, Bolivar has often been spoken of as the George Washington of northern South America. Those very words constituted the inscription on the statue of the Liberator that was erected in Central Park, New York, as a gift from Venezuela to the United States, in 1885. Now the expected unveiling of a new statue of Bolivar, replacing that earlier one, on April 19, gives occasion for a broader northern appreciation of the great Venezuelan patriot, and a better understanding of the similarity between his service and that of Washington.

Half a continent has idolized Bolivar because it was half a continent which he liberated. Not one country alone benefited by his leadership. Though his campaigns for freedom began in his native country of Venezuela, they spread over the neighboring state of Colombia, or New Granada, as it used to be called, and they were subsequently extended to Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador. The very progress which Bolivar made in one state, in the cause of freedom, was soon found to require a similar progress in adjoining states, lest it be broken down by reactionaries who would make those adjoining states the basis for renewed hostility. Thus Venezuela found itself unable to stand unless Colombia, too, were sympathetic. And when these two states had effected a sort of independence, jointly, they needed to see the forces of Spain driven from Peru before they could feel secure. When Peruvian liberalists were victorious, the freeing of Bolivia and Ecuador became a matter of course. Throughout it all, Bolivar was the one figure counted upon everywhere and unswervingly to infuse energy into the cause. Various individuals won their individual victories, and contributed their mite to the grand total. But at times they fought against Bolivar, in civil strife, as at other times they fought in his support. His was unfalteringly the guidance toward the ideal of freedom that was greater than individuals and greater than factions. His leadership was powerful not only on battlefields and in campaigns, but in councils and legislative assemblies. His inspiration was of the kind to develop the great policies that were needed, as well as to achieve the great victories.

Bolivar seems to have been fairly raised up for the work that he was to do. He was born in the year 1773, at Caracas. But when an early inheritance of large estates in Venezuela provided him with the means of European education and travel, he went abroad and found himself in Paris during the closing scenes of the French Revolution. While studying the Latin classics, Montesquieu, and Rousseau, he imbibed the revolutionary doctrines. Before he left Europe, on his return, he had taken oath, so Señor Garcia Calderon tells us, to consecrate his life to his native country. What he saw of the successful workings of free institutions in the United States, on his homeward way, about 1809, seems simply to have strengthened his declared purpose. When he reached Venezuela, he cast in his lot at once with the revolutionary party, and for twenty years thereafter he gave himself to the struggle of South American independence. It is only right and fitting that North America should come to know him better.

Pennsylvania's Tax on Coal

IT IS to be regretted that the great State of Pennsylvania can find no more justifiable method of raising revenue for state purposes than by imposing a tax upon coal. Coal prices are high enough, and to spare, with only such impositions as the coal trade has put upon them. But if Governor Sproul and the legislative majority which constitute the Administration in Pennsylvania now put through their plan for collecting a tax of 2½ per cent on the ton-cost of hard coal at the mine, it will be difficult to explain why the sovereign State of Pennsylvania will not be profiteering, with a vengeance. Pennsylvanians burn only about 18 per cent of the anthracite mined in the State. Thus the Government of Pennsylvania must be reckoning on the fact that the money thus obtained, for state purposes, will come, for the most part, from people outside the State. From the Pennsylvanian point of view, it will be "they," not "we," who will have to pay. No doubt there is a political prompting on this point. Practical politicians know that it is far more dangerous to increase taxes at home than it is to father a plan for raising money at a distance. If the brunt of this tax is to fall on the outsider, its promoters have doubtless made a shrewd estimate of the relative weight of opposition and of favor that are likely to be encountered within the State. Their conclusion seems to be that it will be all right to arrange things so that Pennsylvania's expenses can be, to a considerable degree, divided amongst the inhabitants of Pennsylvania's sister states.

Such a method of raising revenue may well be recommended to the attention of the other states on their own behalf. If it is to be considered good practice, in a community of sovereign commonwealths, the other states will be slow indeed if they fail to take answering measures. Despite the fact that the day of interstate customs and tariffs would seem to have passed, a tax in one state, aimed preeminently at the people of other states, might appear, to many, a justification for efforts toward the initiation of a similar financial pressure in the other direction. Michigan, for example, might find it worth while to lay a tax of 2 or 3 per cent upon the value of all furniture or automobiles at the factory. If it should find the tax likely to bear too heavily upon the Michiganders, it might improve the Pennsylvanian method by making the tax operative only with respect to furniture and automobiles intended for transportation beyond the state borders. That would be doing the thing a little more frankly than Pennsylvania assumes to do it. Almost every state, no doubt, could find some peculiar product upon which it could collect considerable monetary returns, without mulcting its own people very seriously, if it should undertake to make an application of the Pennsylvania plan.

Yet Pennsylvania might still claim an advantage over them all. Few of the products upon which they could lay a tax against her people are so imperatively necessary, by common agreement, as the coal upon which she proposes to levy. Therein the Pennsylvania Administration shows its shrewdness. It knows what coal means to states like Michigan and Minnesota, not to mention New England. Its councils have surely caught the very atmosphere of the councils of the coal magnates themselves. There is, apparently, the same appreciation of the notion that the people must have coal at any price, and therefore that those who control the supply have merely to fix the price and wait. Thus the Pennsylvanian Administration coolly plans to gather in from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000, virtually making the money out of the dire necessity of the people who must have coal. They plan to secure a million dollars from the people who use gasoline. But their major dependence is upon coal. There is no popular need for gasoline that quite equals the popular need for keeping warm. What Pennsylvania expects to get out of coal is far more than she plans to obtain by laying a similar tax upon billboards and amusements, although billboards, of all things, would seem to be the fairest justification of an impost of this nature.

Perhaps the Pennsylvanian Administration should not be too severely arraigned for planning to get a little easy money in this fashion. It is only carrying over into state affairs a policy that has long been generally tolerated for the coal trade. Investigations are of no further avail. They have served their purpose. They have disclosed more than enough to show that the people of the country would be as thoroughly justified in rising to protect themselves against the depredations of those who control coal as they are in combining to protect themselves against hold-ups by highwaymen. Even the federal government has conceded itself to be helpless before the power of coal. It has uncovered much, talked a little, but done practically nothing to save its people from exactions that its own inquiries have shown to be unjust and unwarranted. A government that had its very inception in an uprising against tyranny thus bows before a new tyrant. Pennsylvania has simply adjusted itself to the times. It has placed itself in harmony with the reigning idea at the court of King Coal. It has tinctured the American policy of upholding the common welfare with a strong infusion of the policy of grab.

If Pennsylvania wished to arrange the matter on a basis of the common welfare, she might consider the raising of her needed revenue by placing a tax, not on the coal mined, but on the coal that is now known to be in the ground which the owners are making no effort to mine or to distribute.

Two Painters

THE careers of John Paul Laurens, the Frenchman, and Marcus Stone, the Englishman, ran together. Laurens was born in 1838, Stone in 1840. No one would have thought of contrasting them, or linking their names, had their activities not ceased in the same week. One was quite unlike the other. John Paul Laurens was a far greater painter than Marcus Stone, but they had this in common, each, as a painter, was very successful. Laurens might have been popular in England had he lived there. Marcus Stone would never have been popular in France, simply because France demands more technical skill than Marcus Stone possessed. In France a man who receives honors may paint what he likes, but he must be expert in his craft.

John Paul Laurens was a good craftsman, a perfectly trained French painter, and he had a dramatic imagination which leaned strongly to medieval themes. His compositions were always effective; he knew the value of an empty space; and he understood exactly how much drama to put into his picture. His St. Geneviève pictures in the Pantheon have been likened by certain critics to those of Puvis de Chavannes. This is nonsense. Puvis was a born decorator, a master of color harmonies, an idealist; Laurens was a stern realist with a fondness for tragic and awesome subjects. He was a better draftsman, a severer draftsman than Puvis, but he fell far short of him in those qualities of graciousness and the perception of something more than mere technique, that the world has agreed to acknowledge as being on a higher plane than mere realism.

The work of John Paul Laurens is like a first-class melodrama, or an historical one, well constructed, plain to the eye, but without any of the wonder passages and insight that redeem and make glorious the stupid plots of many of Shakespeare's plays. All of Laurens' historical pictures are significant and interesting: the "Surrender of Yorktown," at Baltimore, Maryland; those in the Paris Hotel de Ville and at Toulouse; "Robert the Pious"; "The Arch of Steel." The observer looks at them with admiration and absorption, and it is only when he recalls the great French modern artists, Daumier, Manet, Degas, that he realizes that John Paul Laurens was not a great artist, only an accomplished, dominating, and very effective painter.

Neither was Marcus Stone an artist. The best modern British criticism, which is severe, well-trained, and hard to please, will not even allow that he was a good painter. He was a popular painter because, with a persistency that almost amounts to genius, he always chose popular subjects. For sixty consecutive years he exhibited at the Royal Academy exhibitions, and there was probably no year when he did not sell his picture for a large sum, and the engraving rights for a still larger figure. Occasionally, in one year, he produced two pictures, rarely three, for he was a very slow worker and took himself very seriously. The critics might scoff, might ignore him altogether; it did not make the slightest difference to the great heart of the public, or to the dealer or dealers who, each spring, bought the Marcus Stone and the copyright of it from his easel long before it was ready for the Royal Academy. The reason was that his subjects were always popular. They were sufficiently well painted to convince his large public that they were works of adornment for a drawing room, and that an engraving, or a photogravure of them was an ideal wedding present—arty, and not too expensive. His pictures were usually costume pieces, and the characters were usually young lovers in an old garden, occasionally with a parent or a guardian near by equally pleasant to look upon. The lovers were at the beginning of their courtship; or half way through in the midst of a tiff; or the maiden might be shown undecided between the merits of two swains. Or she might be shown momentarily disconsolate, or in the act of persuading an obdurate father to complaisance. There were no surprises in Marcus Stone. Each year he gave his public just what it wanted, and the public, which asks only of a favorite that he should always remain the same, was Marcus Stone's consistent and affectionate admirer. He did not approve of the new movements in art. He did not attack them. He ignored them.

Fashions change. Reputations wane. The public shifts its patronage to other admirations. Neither the historical picture that Laurens painted nor the costume domestic genre episode that Marcus Stone pursued is now popular. The standard may have risen, but exhibitions are certainly duller. No longer will the picture lover start before the force of a John Paul Laurens subject, or smile before the feebleness of a Marcus Stone episode.

Editorial Notes

POOR Austria! Nobody is making a bid for it. There it stands, a destitute, bankrupt state, left to the mercy of the "superior powers," deprived of its real earning capacity and its resources, allowed to carry on as well as it may, without even a winsome smile from its former ruler. His attentions are turned elsewhere. To Hungary he appeals, hopeful that she may not have forgotten her former king, and yet his appeal is not so serious as he would have it appear. He pins a military decoration on the breast of Admiral Horthy in the expectation that in return the regent will hand over his power, an expectation that is met by a sharp rebuff. It was an audacious move to offer an emblem for a throne, a move that indicates how far down kingdoms have sunk in the general estimation. And yet is it not on record that a kingdom was once offered for a horse?

HINDUS, Moslems, and Sikhs, princes and commoners, young men from the universities and Inns of Court, and Indian ladies in their picturesque dress attended the entertainment to Lord Reading given by Indian residents in Great Britain. It was noticed that Mr. S. R. Bomanji, who recently took a leading part in the non-cooperationist congress at Nagpur, occupied a prominent position at Lord Reading's table. It might be termed a feast of great expectations in the speech line, but Lord Reading disappointed his hosts on the very legitimate plea that until he was duly announced viceroy in India, in the language of the law, he had no separate existence, and was, therefore, silent. Enthusiasm, however, refused to be damped, the audience apparently taking the view that a man of few words promised well as a doer of sound deeds.

JAMES BEAUCHAMP CLARK, whose tactics in the United States Congress made possible the overthrow of the Speaker's autocracy, was a young man at the University of Kentucky when he decided that his middle name was not a suitable cognomen for a Democrat who intended to be President one day. He therefore wrote home that "Beauchamp" was far too highfalutin, and he informed his astonished family that he had shortened it to "Champ." Thereafter, he declared, letters not so addressed would remain unopened, while remittances would be refused. In spite of protests, he was known as "Champ" Clark all through his political life. Mr. Clark, with his anti-aristocratic leanings, must have chafed considerably over the number of good Democrats and others in the United States whose first name is actually "Earl."

MR. ROBERT BLATCHFORD of England has been counting up how many words one gets in a newspaper for a penny, and how many for the same sum in the average novel. He makes it 63,000 in the paper, and 757 in the novel. You get only one story in the novel, whereas in the paper you get scores of interesting articles or paragraphs about real events and living men and women. You also get literary articles by well-known writers or public men on topical subjects. Moreover, many of the articles and sketches in the newspaper are better written than in any fiction except the best. Mr. Blatchford expresses surprise that people who will give seven and sixpence for a novel will grumble at threepence for a first-rate newspaper.

OF COURSE, the people of the United States, like the people in many other countries, are much more wide-awake than they used to be to the desirability of preserving and conserving their forest lands. Arbor days and other similar methods of education have done good work. Still, it is well to be reminded of the facts contained in the statement made the other day by the chief forester of the United States: that 81,000,000 acres of forest lands in the United States are idle; that this area is being added to by some 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 acres every year; and that "timber for the future is simply a matter of putting idle land to work."